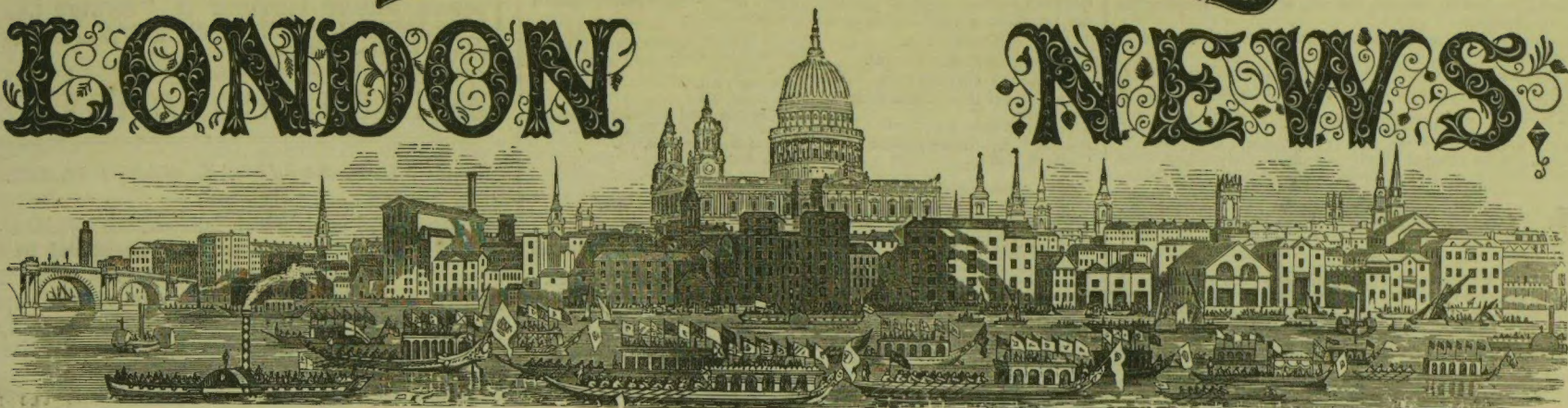


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1751.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



A DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: MEMBERS PASSING THE TELLERS.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 14th inst., at Coreya Cottage, Shooter's-hill, the wife of Lieutenant Everett, 33rd (The Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 17th ult., at The Cottage, Trinidad, the wife of Lieutenant-Governor Rennie, of a daughter.

On the 11th ult., at Rio de Janeiro, the wife of Ernest Whittington Landon, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 3rd ult., at Bond-terrace, Wakefield, the wife of Mr. George Shillito, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Eaton-place South, Lady Katherine Clive, of a son.

At Bryanston-square, the wife of Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th ult., at Meerut, by the Rev. D.P. Williams, M.A., Captain James Agnew McNeale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Amelia Lucy, eldest child of Colonel P. W. Luard, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division. No cards.

On the 19th inst., at Hammersmith Old Church, by the Rev. M. Conell, the Vicar, Mr. Daniel Tyerman to Hannah Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. John Wootton.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at Harrow-on-the-Hill, of measles, the Earl of Carnarvon, in the 15th year of his age.

On the 28th ult., at Quebec, Baron Gerard Alfred Knut Falkenberg, Swedish and Norwegian Consul for British North America, in his 54th year.

On the 15th inst., at Buckland, Lady Marianne Acton, aged 83.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23.

Fourth Sunday in Lent.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. James Lupton, M.A., Minister Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Champneys, Dean of Lichfield.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.

St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Ely.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Champneys, Dean of Lichfield; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Charles Kingsley, M.A., Rector of Eversley.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Wm. James Loftie, M.A., Assistant Chaplain of the Savoy.

Lambeth Palace, 5.30 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

Lincoln Spring Meeting (two days).

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Thirlston Dyer on Fungoid Organisms).

National Health Society, 4.30 p.m. (Miss Chesson on Physiology and Hygiene).

Medical Society, 8 p.m.

Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Sir H. C. Rawlinson, the president, on Khiva and Routes leading to it).

St. James's Hall, 2 p.m., Morning Ballad Concert; 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

Lady Day.

Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. Rutherford on the Forces and Motions of the Body).

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Sopwith, jun., on the Mont Cenis Tunnel).

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

St. James's Hall, Concert for New Hospital for Women.

Hanover-square Rooms, 8 p.m. (M. Pridcaux's Pianoforte Recital).

Royal United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Captain Home on the Recent War with Reference to the Militia and Volunteers).

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.

Royal Botanic Society, spring exhibition, 2 p.m.

University College, 4.30 p.m. (Professor Crook Robertson on the Philosophy of Kant and Hume).

Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m. (Croonian Lecture, by Dr. Radcliffe).

THURSDAY, MARCH 27.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Vernon Harcourt on the Chemistry of Coal and its Products).

Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation").

Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Sedley on Steamers for the Channel Passage, and the Sedley-Chance Construction).

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. Seare on the Elizabethan Drama).

St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir).

Railway Benevolent Institution, annual dinner at Willis's Rooms (the Prince of Wales in the chair).

Royal Academy of Music, students' concert, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28.

New moon, 0.54 p.m.

Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain J. B. O'Hea on Rifles and Rifling).

Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m. (Lumleian Lecture, Dr. Barnes).

Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise and Rossini's Stabat Mater).

Quekett Society, 8 p.m.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor W. K. Clifford on the Meaning of Force and Energy, 9 p.m.).

Society of Arts: Indian Conference, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. T. Blanford on the Mineral Resources of India).

SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

University Boat-Race on the Thames, about 2.30 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Max Müller on Mr. Darwin's Philosophy of Language).

St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.

Crystal Palace Winter Concert, 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 51	8 50	9 45	10 34	11 20	—	noon

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Miles.			
March	12 29.376	39.3	30.8	74	0-10	45.2	45.2	NNW. NW.	160	0.048	0
	13 29.552	34.4	30.5	87	3-10	43.2	43.2	NN. NNW.	74	0.010	0
	14 29.733	34.5	32.5	93	9-10	41.3	41.3	E. ENE.	413	0.010	0
	15 29.877	38.3	31.5	79	10-10	33.5	41.0	ENE.	808	0.060	0
	16 29.700	37.9	30.7	92	19-10	35.0	43.1	ENE.	445	1.148	0
	17 29.884	40.3	36.3	87	7-10	37.0	47.3	SW. NW. NE.	242	0.000	0
	18 29.880	40.9	38.6	92	10-10	38.8	46.1	NNE.	508	0.000	0

* Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.356	29.326	29.765	29.878	29.778	29.872	29.898
Temperature of Air	41.2	32.4	33.7	41.9	37.6	39.9	42.7
Temperature of Evaporation	37.0	31.9	32.1	35.1	36.4	38.0	41.9
Direction of Wind	ENE.	NW.	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	WSW.	NNE.

VOLUME LXI.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Now Ready,

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After You.	Last Load, The.
Algerian Mother An.	Livingstone and Stanley (Meeting of) at Uji, Lake Tanganyika.
Boston, U.S., Bird's-Eye View of.	Maid of Honour, The.
Cardinal Wolsey.	Night Attack, The.
Casuals.	Paddling Season, The.
Cattle-Lifters Crossing the Border.	Prisoner, The.
Chinese Imperial Wedding at Peking.	Queen's Tobacco-Pipe, The.
The Bridal Procession at Midnight.	Shipwrecked.
Crossing the Brook.	Shipwreck, The.
Deal Luggers (A) Making for the Goodwin Sands.	Song of Tallifer, The, at the Battle of Hastings.
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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton. Immense success of the Revival of THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Last Six Nights of the Season and Last Twelve Nights of the celebrated Vokes Family, previous to their departure for America.—On MONDAY, MARCH 24, and During the Week, the Performances will commence with the Farce of A TALE OF A COMET. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, will be revived THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES; or, The Rajah's Daughter; the whole to conclude with the grand Fantasia of THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD, terminating with the Transformation Scene. On SATURDAY, MARCH 29, a Variety of Entertainments for the BENEFIT of Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

MORNING PERFORMANCE of the Grand Spectacle of the CATARACT OF THE GANGES, and the Opening of the Fantasia of THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD, terminating with the Transformation Scene, on THURSDAY, MARCH 27. Children and Schools at reduced prices to the following parts of the Theatre:—First Circle, Dress Circle, and Stalls. Doors open at Half-past One, commence at Two o'clock. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.—THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening at Seven, THE MANAGER IN LOVE; at Eight, THE WICKED WORLD, by W. S. Gilbert. After which, a New and Original Comedietta, written for Miss Robertson and Mr. Kendal, by A. Meadows, entitled HIS OWN ENEMY; concluding with JOHN JONES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—CHARLES I.—Mr. Henry Irving.—Every Evening, at 8.15, CHARLES I.—Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. George Belmore, Mr. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Fawcett, and Miss Isabel Bateman. To commence at 7.15 with SHOULD HIS MASTER DIE?—Mr. F. W. Irish.—Last Morning Performance of Charles I., Saturday, April 6.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—At Seven, THE LADIES' BATTLE—Miss Eleanor Burton; at 8.30, THE BOHEMIAN, New Grand Romantic Opera Bouffe, in three acts and four tableaux; Music by Offenbach; English Adaptation by H. B. Farnie. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-offices. Prices, 1s. to 3gs. No fees for looking.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—Triumphant success of the Drama REBECCA. Every Evening, at Seven o'clock, supported by Drury-Lane Artists, and produced with Drury-Lane Effects, Drury-Lane Costumes and Appointments. Conclude with THOMPSON'S VISIT, by John T. Douglass.

GRAND CIRQUE, Holborn.—Open Daily, at Two and Seven.—Third week and triumphant success of Walleit, the Queen's Jester, whose inimitable Originalities on Human Happiness and the Folly of Grieving mightily provoke intense enthusiasm. Walleit stands alone—without a rival; he cannot be equalled. The re-engagement of M. Artols, the greatest gymnast in the world. The applause bestowed on this incomparable artist at the termination of his leap of 35 ft. across the arena is perfectly deafening. Artols's performance alone worth a visit. In addition to these two stars, the Scenes in the Circle are each week supplemented by fresh Riders, fresh Gymnasts, fresh Acrobats, and wonderful Performing Dogs. The whole Entertainment is consequently ever changing, ever new. All the "old, flat, stale, and unprofitable" circus business excised and utterly unknown at this charming Establishment. Daily and nightly crowded by fashionable and delighted audiences. Doors open at Two and Seven.—N.B. Walleit's Magnificent Trophies, including a Gold Medal presented him by her Majesty the Queen, are on view at Mr. Ullman's, 24, Regent-street, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Sole Lessees, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.—Eighteenth Consecutive Year at this Hall, in one continuous and unbroken season, of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, universally acknowledged to be the most successful Entertainers in the World. A season of such remarkable duration, and one attended with such unvarying success throughout the entire term, is altogether without parallel in the history of the world's amusements.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; at Three and Eight, all the year round. Eighteenth consecutive year in one uninterrupted season. The Company comprises Forty Performers, all of known eminence. It has long been a generally acknowledged fact that the Choir of Vocalists pertaining to Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Company is one of the finest and best cultivated in existence. The compositions presented to public notice from time to time are all written and composed expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by Authors and Composers of the highest degree of eminence—including Mr. Charles Duphrie, Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. Henry S. Leigh, Mr. Frank Vizetelly, Mr. J. B. Thomas, Mr. Nish, Herr Meyer Lutz, and others.—Private Boxes (the most elegant and luxurious in London), 61 11s. 6d. and 23 12s. 6d.; Fancifuls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at Seven.

AN ENTIRELY NEW and INTERESTING PROGRAMME will be presented by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS THIS WEEK. New and beautiful SONGS, DALLADS, PART-SONGS, and CHORUSES, written and composed by Mr. Charles Duphrie, Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. Frank Vizetelly, Mr. Henry Leigh, Mr. Frank Stainforth, Mr. A. Nish, and Herr Meyer Lutz.

HAMILTON'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. WESTBOURNE HALL, Baywater.—Fashionable and delighted audiences. The Gorgeous and Costly Scenery by Messrs. Tebbin. Figures and Animals by those eminent artists, Abscon, Louis Haglan, and Estelios. Shipping by Knell and Weedon. Grand Illuminated Day Representations, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three; every Evening at Eight.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. HAPPY ARCADIA, ALL ABOARD, and VERY CATCHING.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—SECOND CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, Eight o'clock, Brahms's Requiem (first time in this country); Mendelssohn's Waldpurg Night Violin Concerto, Vieuxtemps. Madame Norman-Neruda, Miss Sophie Ferrari, Miss Mary Crawford, Mr. Ed. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT the programme will include Mendelssohn's F Minor Quartet for strings; Quartet by Haydn in G, op. 64 No. 4; Mendelssohn's Variations in E flat, op. 62, for piano alone; and (by desire) Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata for pianoforte and Violin. Executants—Madame Schumann, MM. Joachim, L. Ritz, Strauss, and Plattl. Conductor, M. Zerkini.—Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at the Hall.

MR. J. L. HATTON'S BENEFIT CONCERT (given by Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley), at ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Artists—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Henrietta Rowell, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. Conductors, Mr. Meyer Lutz and Mr. J. L. Hatton. A new Duet will be sung by Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley, entitled "The Chamois-Hunters," and a new Ballad by Mr. Sims Reeves, "If my mistress hide her face," both composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. J. L. Hatton. Mr. Santley will also sing Mr. Hatton's new National Song, "The British Tar." Tickets from 1s. to 6s.; to be had of Boosey and Co., Holles-street, and Austin, St. James's Hall.

MONDAY MORNING.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERT. ST. JAMES'S HALL, under the direction of Mr. John Boos y, MONDAY MORNING NEXT, at Two o'clock. Artists—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Henrietta Rowell, and Miss Jenny Pratt, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Nordblom, Mr. Pyatt, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Lutz. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (for four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall, and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

MONDAY MORNING.—M. SIMS REEVES and Mr. SANTLEY at the BALLAD CONCERT.

MONDAY MORNING.—Miss EDITH WYNNE and Madame PATEY at the BALLAD CONCERT.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 27, at Eight o'clock. Mendelssohn's magnificent Psalm, "Judge me, O God;" Schubert's Psalm for female voices, "The Lord is my shepherd;" and Selection of Sacred Music. Soloists—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Valentine Smith, and Mr. Santley; Miss Jessie Jones, and Miss Anthill. Pianoforte, Mr. J. G. Callcott. Organ, Mr. John C. Ward. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie.—Stalls, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; at all Music Publishers, and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titanic," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

The Ministerial crisis which followed the rejection of the Irish University Bill may now be considered as at an end. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, after having tendered to her Majesty the resignation of their respective offices, have consented to resume the position they held as a Cabinet. The Queen, as became a constitutional Sovereign, accepted, in the first instance, the proposal of her Ministers to surrender into her hands the power with which she had intrusted them. Thereupon Mr. Disraeli was sent for, and was graciously requested to assume the responsibility of forming an Administration. The right hon. gentleman, after a brief interval for reflection and for consultation with his political friends, intimated to her Majesty his inability to carry on a Conservative Government in the face of the present House of Commons. No one, perhaps, was more fully aware than he that the vote which had put office within his reach represented no more than a coalition against the bill, and that the main purpose of it having been realised by the allies who had gone over to him, he could not count upon their permanent support in any effort he might make to conduct public affairs. He did wisely, therefore, in resolutely resisting the temptation to seize upon the prize which may be said to have been thrown within his reach. An immediate dissolution of Parliament would have been a serious calamity for the country, and would have required reasons of imperious necessity to justify a resort to it. Mr. Gladstone was consequently recalled on Sunday evening to the presence of his Sovereign, and, having been made acquainted with the exact state of affairs, placed himself, of course, at her Majesty's service. The event was briefly communicated to the House of Commons by the right hon. gentleman on Monday afternoon, and, on his motion, the House was further adjourned until Thursday.

There can be little doubt that the Prime Minister, besides indicating by his retirement from office the sincerity of his motives in bringing forward the Irish University Bill, passionately yearned for an interval of rest from that strain which has tested both his physical and his mental energies to an unusual extent for the last four years. The public, we fancy, will sympathise with him in his personal disappointment in reference to the latter, whilst with regard to the former it will doubtless consider that his object has been attained. No one will have good right to challenge him as disposed to trifle either with his own convictions, or with the dignity of Parliament, by retaining place after losing the power necessary to render it effective in the service of the country. Possibly, he may be deemed to have been too sensitive of his honour in the late events. There are not a few who think he might have been content to drop the measure which the House, by a majority of three only, had condemned. It was not a measure of first-rate political importance. It did not press for instant settlement. It did not receive the support of those for whose advantage it had been originally framed. It was refused a second reading, at the moment, by an exceptional combination of parties little likely to act together in future. But Mr. Gladstone's error, if he erred at all, in meeting the event by resignation, was an error on the right side. It is pleasing to witness a display of that traditional high spirit of British statesmanship which, perhaps more than anything else, has tended to confirm in the public mind its reverence for constitutional principles and modes of procedure. Accordingly, even if it censures the act, it will not fail to honour the motive by which it was prompted.

It can hardly, we think, be disputed that the general policy of the Gladstone administration has hitherto received the sanction of a large majority in the House of Commons. How far that sanction represents the present views of the Constituencies is a point which can only be authoritatively settled at the next general election. Public feeling seldom flows for a length of time in one direction. The impulses which start it, hither or thither, however strongly, naturally spend themselves in the process of reaching the end at which they aimed. Political opinion in a free, constitutional country, has a tendency to run, if not altogether in cycles, at least in curves. A desire for repose commonly follows a period of unusual excitement and activity. Possibly something of this feeling has gained ground of late, and we may be sure that it will find expression in a legitimate manner if it really exists. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that grave consideration is due to the question of time and manner in what is usually designated an appeal to the people. Mr. Disraeli and his friends have duly consulted public interest in deferring to a more convenient season an experiment which, whatever might be its political issue, could not have been tried just now without greatly de-

ranging trade, commerce, and the ordinary, but still important, routine of legislation. He has thereby established a claim to the grateful recognition of his country.

It would be premature as yet, perhaps, to estimate the effect which the late Ministerial Crisis will have upon the political authority and influence of the Government. They can scarcely, in accordance with Constitutional rule and custom, be looked upon as occupying the position of a "Provisional" Government, but it remains uncertain how far the majority of the House of Commons will resume those habits of discipline which have enabled the Prime Minister to lead them on to successive legislative achievements, or how far he and his colleagues will regain that confidence in themselves which is indispensable to the command of a great party. At any rate, it is to be hoped that the verdict of the country, whenever it shall be taken, will be asked upon some clear and intelligible issue. It would be difficult to gauge the interest of the constituencies in a matter like the Irish University Bill; and hence it may be a ground for congratulation on all sides that the measure has dropped out of the Ministerial programme. Neither of the great political parties could have occupied that field at a general election without being exposed (to use Mr. Disraeli's phrase) to some "bewilderment." Time, therefore, must be given for the fog to clear away, and the electors, if they are to measure the strength of their respective forces, must be made to see clearly the stake for which the battle is to be fought. We have a confident belief in the sober and common-sense instincts of our fellow-countrymen, and, be their ultimate decision what it may, we have no fear that the constitutional liberties of Englishmen will suffer appreciable damage.

THE COURT.

The Queen visited the Duchess of Inverness on Thursday week at Kensington Palace. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Theed submitted for the Queen's inspection a marble bust of the Princess of Hohenlohe, which is to be placed at Frogmore. Princess Beatrice visited the Bethnal-green Museum. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with her Majesty. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Miss Margaret Cadogan, went to the Lyceum Theatre.

The Queen held a Drawingroom yesterday (Friday) week at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present. Her Majesty the Queen wore a black silk dress with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a jet diadem over a long white tulle veil trimmed with black tulle. Her Majesty also wore jet ornaments, the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe Coburg and Gotha family order. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black poul de soie with plaitings of tulle, with a tunic of fine Irish lace, ornamented with bouquets of variously-tinted crocus and grass, and a train of black poul de soie covered with Irish lace; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. Princess Beatrice wore a white tulle dress over white silk, looped up with Neapolitan violets; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Nearly a hundred ladies were presented to the Queen. The Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, (Marchioness of Lorne), and the Marquis of Lorne dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace upon her return to Windsor, being escorted by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards to Paddington, and travelling thence by a special train upon the Great Western Railway, arriving at Windsor Castle at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock.

Sunday was the anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent. The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Duchess's mausoleum at Frogmore. By her Majesty's command the mausoleum was opened between the hours of twelve and half-past four p.m., to enable the ladies and gentlemen and servants of the household to visit the tomb. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Rev. Wm. Byron, Rector of Stoke Talmage, officiated. Lady Augusta Stanley dined with her Majesty.

On Monday Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle. Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen.

Tuesday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). The band of the Royal Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey, serenaded, in the morning, beneath the windows of her Royal Highness's apartments. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold and Lady Churchill arrived at the castle to luncheon. In the afternoon Signor Alfonso Rendano, Herr Joachim, Mr. Ap Thomas, and Mr. W. G. Cusins played a selection of music, in the drawing-room, before the Queen, Princess Christian, and the other members of the Royal family at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party consisted of the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and Lady Churchill.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen. Prince Arthur left the castle for Dover. Prince Leopold left for Oxford. Lady Churchill also left the castle.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday last for the late Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg, mother of the King of Wurtemberg, were—the ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments; the gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 30th inst.—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments; the gentlemen to continue the same mourning; and on Sunday, April 6 next, the Court to go out of mourning.

Viscount Torrington and Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord Lurgan and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales attended the House of Lords on Thursday week. On the following day his Royal Highness, with the Princess of Wales, visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. On Saturday last the Prince was presented with the freedom of the Goldsmiths' Company, and was afterwards entertained at a banquet at the Goldsmiths' Hall. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. J. V. Povah, the Rev. Albert H. Sitwell, the Rev. Canon W. Drake, and the Bishop of Chester officiated. On Monday the Prince attended the House of Lords. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Edinburgh, went to the Olympic Theatre. On Tuesday his Royal Highness left Marlborough House on a visit to Earl Fitzhardinge at Berkeley Castle. The Prince travelled by the Great Western Railway to Bath, where an address was presented, at the railway station, by the Mayor, the Corporation and a large assemblage of the townspeople being present. His Royal Highness travelled thence by special train to Bristol, where he was met by Earl Fitzhardinge, who drove his Royal guest to Berkeley Castle, where a large party met the Prince. On Wednesday his Royal Highness attended Bristol Races, and remained on the Stand until the last race. The Princess went to the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, has taken her customary daily drives.

Prince Arthur arrived at Dover on Saturday last from the Continent. On St. Patrick's Day his Royal Highness presided at the ninetieth anniversary festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, held in Willis's Rooms.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained Mr. Gladstone and a distinguished party at dinner on Wednesday.

Prince Soltykoff has left town for St. Petersburg.

Prince Achille Murat has arrived at Brown's Hotel.

Prince Louis Napoleon paid a visit on Monday to Prince Leopold at Oxford. His Imperial Highness inspected several of the principal University buildings, and visited the Vice-Chancellor at the Deanery, Christ Church.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, William Arthur, to be Rector of Angersleigh.
Armstrong, Skeffington; Vicar of Bessingham.
Barnes, Herbert; Rector of Langtree, North Devon.
Bartlett, Philip; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Lancaster.
Bennie, J. N.; Rector of Glenfield, Leicestershire.
Birley, James Webber; Perpetual Curate of Littledale.
Blomfield, John; Vicar of All Saints, Knightsbridge.
Bridges, Alex. A.; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Cassin, Burman; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Bolton-le-Moors.
Cherrington, Arthur Orlando; Curate of Whitfield, Glossop.
Childs, H. H.; Domestic Chaplain to John Gordon, Esq., of Cluny Castle.
Chittenden, John; British Chaplain at Cologne.
Cubbold, R. H.; Rector of Broseley; Rector of Ross.
D'Aeth, Charles John Hughes; Rector of Cardynham, Cornwall.
Dawkins, John Charles; Vicar of Elson.
Dunning, W. B.; Rector of Mickfield, Suffolk.
Dymock, Francis Douglas; Curate of Compton Martin and Ubley.
Earle, John; Rural Dean, Bath District.
Elington, Charles R.; Curate of Chard and Mission Chapel at Farnham.
Evans, D.; Incumbent of the new parish of St. Mark, South Shields.
Farmer, J.; Vicar of Christ Church, Winchester.
Forbes, E.; Vicar of Steeple Claydon; Vicar of Christ Church, Barnet.
Gillard, John; Rector of Otterham, Cornwall.
Hadfield, Joseph; Curate-in-Charge of Hadfield, in Whitfield, Glossop.
Herringham, William Walton; Rector of Old Clevee.
Hill, Arthur; Vicar of St. Peter's, Portland, Dorset.
Hodgson, William; Vicar of St. Mary's, Plaistow.
Hony, C. W.; Vicar of Bishops Canning, Wilts.
Hopley, Howard; Curate of Uckfield.
Hoysted, J. D.; Rector of Ramsden Crays, Essex.
Johnstone, J.; Chaplain of Homerton Workhouse, Middlesex.
Jones, Charles; Incumbent of All Saints, Cardiff.
Kaugmann, Moritz; Curate of Chard.
Keppel, Ellice; Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Leicester.
Lascelles, Rowley; Rector of Woolavington with Graffham.
Lewthwait, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Newsome.
Maddison, Thomas M.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Kersal Moor.
Marston, Charles D.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Brompton.
Maurice, Lyttelton Henry Powys; Vicar of Northover.
Mayo, Theodore; Curate of Chewton Mendip.
Meade, E.; Prebendary of Netherbury in Terra in Salisbury Cathedral.
Moor, Allen Page; Vicar of St. Clement's, Truro, Cornwall.
Parkinson, Richard; Rector of Fiddington.
Piddocke, Morris; Perpetual Curate of Wincle, Cheshire.
Pigou, Henry; Rector of Long Bredy with Little Bredy.
Potter, Alfred; Rural Dean of Bingham Deanery, Division No. 1.
Rashleigh, John Kendall; Vicar of Luxulyan, Cornwall.
Reynolds, Edward; Vicar of Beighton, Derbyshire.
Richardson, Alexander; Incumbent of the New District of Shevington.
Roberts, Astley; Incumbent of All Saints', Croyley-green, Herts.
Roberts, Richard; Vicar of Amlwch, Anglesey.
Robins, Arthur; Rector of Hursling, Hants.
Seddon, Richard; Rector of Evesbatch, Herefordshire.
Smith, George; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Escourt, Natal.
Spencer, John Louis; Vicar of Knowle, St. Giles's, Somerset.
Stockdale, H.; Rector of Clayworth, Notts.
Summer, George Henry; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Sweet, James Bradby; Rural Dean of Bingham Deanery, Division No. 3.
Vavasour, John Francis Stukeley; Rector of Snelland, Lincolnshire.
Warren, John; Curate of East Quantoxhead.
Watts, Robert Edward Reginald; Vicar of Ninfeld, Sussex.
Williams, G.; Vicar of All Saints', East Huntspill.
Wright, Arthur, Rector of Taynton and Rural Dean; Rector of Coningsby.

A handsome pulpit has been erected in the parish church of Thatcham, at the expense of one of the congregation.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday for their twenty-eighth session, and proceeded with the revision of the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

On Monday, after service in the temporary iron church of St. Patrick, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, which was thronged, Lord Eliot laid the foundation-stone of a new church.

The Bishop of Worcester and Canon Barry preached on Sunday at St. Clement's, Worcester, which has been reopened, on the fiftieth anniversary of its consecration, after a thorough restoration.

The Rev. Canon Moody, for over fifty years Rector of Chart-ham, near Canterbury, died on Sunday morning, in the eighty-first year of his age; and Mrs. Campbell, wife of the Bishop of Bangor, and sister of Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, died at the palace, Bangor, on Monday afternoon.

The parish church of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, has been reopened, after a thorough restoration, under the direction of Mr. J. Drayton Wyatt. The parish is one of the most ancient in the kingdom—in fact, it dates from the earliest days of the Mercian settlement. The present church, however, is a Perpendicular structure, but is of considerable dimensions and architectural merit. Its length is 155 ft., and its peculiarity is that it has no chancel arch. The works have already cost £3000, and there remains still a good deal to be done when the funds permit the complete execution of Mr. Wyatt's plans.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—Sir Walter B. Riddell, Bart., in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building a new church at Victoria Docks, St. Luke's, near London; and towards reseating and repairing the churches at Barningham, Northwood, near Norwich; Petersfield, Hants; St. Erth, near Hayle, Cornwall; and West Harnham, near Salisbury; under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards reseating and restoring the churches at Bristol, St. Philip's and St. Jacob's, and Stepney, St. Philip's, Middlesex, were each increased. Grants were also made from the school-church and mission-house fund towards building school or mission churches at North Kelsey, Lincoln; Rhostryfan, in the parish of Llanwnda, Carnarvon; and Woodlands, in the parish of Bierley, near Bradford. This meeting was the last in the society's financial year, and grants amounting to £11,265 have been made in it towards the erection of thirty-three new churches (twenty-eight of which are entirely free and unappropriated), the rebuilding of twenty-seven, and the enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in eighty-eight existing churches. The carrying out of the above works has called forth from the promoters of them the sum of £370,845. The committee have also granted £650 towards building twenty-six school or mission churches; but in every case there has been much regret felt at the smallness of the sum voted, through the inadequacy of the funds at the society's disposal.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The prize of £50 offered by the Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy (the Right Hon. Mountague Bernard, D.C.L.), "For the best Essay on some Subject connected with International Law," has been awarded to J. W. G. L. Daugars, of St. Alban Hall. The subject was, "A Historical and Critical Examination of the Law of Piracy."

The list of candidates for responsions this term contains 243 names. This is an increase of twenty-six over the number in the corresponding term last year.

J. W. Russell, scholar of Balliol, has gained the senior, and J. Solomons, scholar of Balliol, the junior, mathematical scholarship. The examiners recommend to the trustees C. Leudesdorf, B.A., scholar of Worcester, and T. Bowman, scholar of Wadham, as meritorious candidates for the senior and junior scholarships respectively, and have awarded to Mr. Leudesdorf the copy of astronomical observations made at the Cape by the late Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart., placed at the disposal of the trustees by Lady Herschel.

Mr. W. F. Rees, of Cowbridge School, has been elected to an exhibition of £90 a year at Christ Church.

Intelligence has reached Oxford of the unexpected death, after a very short illness, of the Rev. H. Wall, Professor of Logic and Rector of Huntspill, at the age of sixty-eight.

The election of the president of the Union took place on Saturday. The candidates were Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Christ Church (Conservative), and Mr. H. H. Asquith, Balliol (Liberal). Although the latter was the nominee of the outgoing president (Mr. W. H. Sinclair, Balliol), the Conservative candidate was returned by an unprecedented majority, the numbers being—Ashmead-Bartlett, 415; Asquith, 182.

The Burdett-Coutts Scholarship has been adjudged to Mr. Edwin Clemenishaw, postmaster of Merton College.

The examiners for the Hertford Scholarship have elected to it Mr. Thomas Herbert Warren, scholar, of Balliol College. Proxime accessit—Mr. William Goodchild, scholar, of New College. The following gentlemen distinguished themselves in the examination:—Messrs. R. C. Day (New College), E. M. Field (Trinity College), J. H. Onions (Christ Church), and F. P. Simpson (Balliol College).

The Grocers' Company of London have offered to unattached students an exhibition of the value of £25 per annum, tenable for three years, or until the completion of the eighteenth term from matriculation.

CAMBRIDGE.

The result of the classical tripos examination, which began on the 17th ult., was made known in the Senate House on Thursday morning, by the publication of the following class-list, in which the names are arranged in order of merit:—

FIRST CLASS.		THIRD CLASS.
Butcher, Trinity	Bell, King's	Wace, Trinity
Page, John's	Lawson, Pembroke	Buller, Trinity
Verrall, Trinity	Smith, Pembroke	Krohn, Magdalen
Meek, Trinity	Bickersteth, Pemb.	Barker, Caius
Hebblethwaite, Trin.	Cooper, Emmanuel	Browne, Emmanuel
Newbold, John's	Howlett, Christ's	Bridgeman, Trinity
Hutchinson, Christ's	Tindal, King's	Hamley, Clare
Brooke, King's	Tryon, Down	Hoare, John's
Garrett, Peter's	Fitch, Christ's	Loxley, Catherine
Greenwood, Trinity	Alnutt, John's	Horsley, F., Corpus
Wills, John's	Newcomb, Sidney	Oddie, John's
Myers, Trinity	Lees, John's	Hopkinson, Pemb.
Angus, Clare	Pochin, Sidney	Strahan, John's
Haslam, John's	Prior, Caius	Howard, E. S., Trinity
	Shilleto, Christ's	Mainprize, Catherine
	Johnson, Peter's	Finch, John's
	Gregory, King's	Le Cornu, Jesus
	Woolley, John's	Banks, Trinity
	Feamley, Trinity	Duke, Corpus
	Hughes, Corpus	Stogdon, Catherine
	Miles, Magdalen	
	Low, Corpus	

Ægotant.—Dunne, Queens'; Giles, Corpus.

The Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University, has consented to preside at the meeting of the friends of the late Professor Sedgwick, which is to be held in the Senate House on Tuesday, March 25, at two o'clock, to consider what steps shall be taken to raise a memorial to him.

At St. Peter's a considerable improvement has recently been made by the addition of stained glass in the large bay window of the hall. Four other windows in the hall have also been enriched with stained glass.

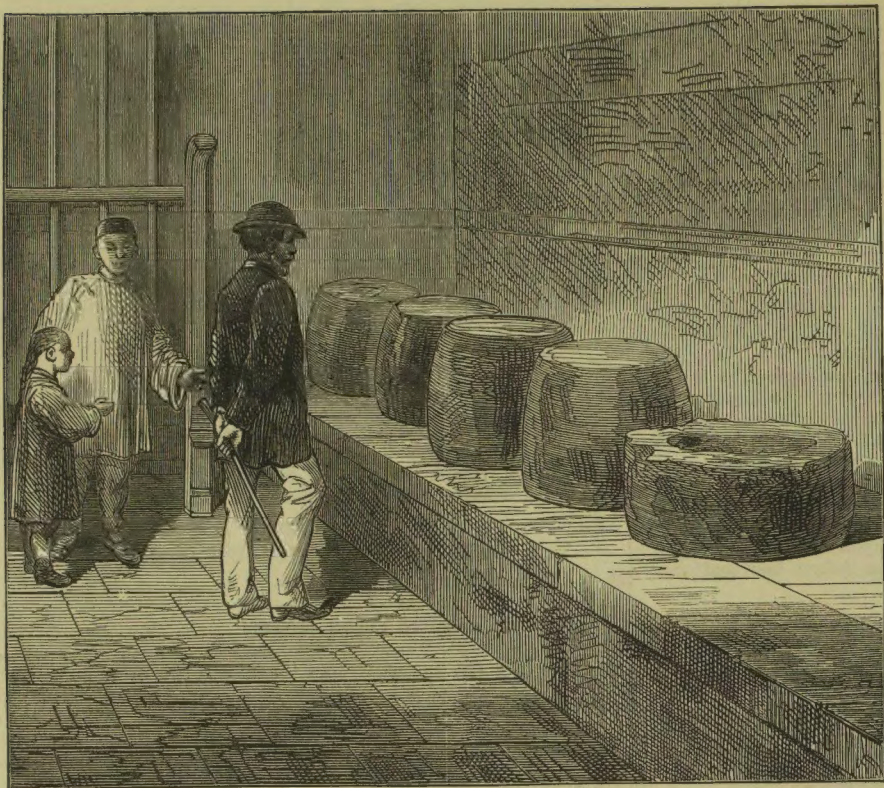
The project for establishing a county college at Cambridge, which has been actively promoted by the Rev. Prebendary Brereton, appears to be destined to result in a successful issue. The University authorities have had the scheme under their consideration, and the Syndicate appointed to look into the matter has reported favourably on the scheme generally, and, subject to certain views expressed, recommended the Senate to give the proposal a general approval. The Duke of Devonshire has consented to name the trustees. It is proposed to raise the college by means of a limited liability company, with a capital of £30,000 in £10 shares.

The Scottish Inter-University annual athletic games were held at St. Andrew's on Saturday last.

Mr. J. F. Arnold, Head-Master of Middle-Class School, Reading, and late of St. Mark's School, Windsor, has been elected Head-Master of Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School.

The Prince of Wales's gold medal, given annually for competition by the senior boys of the King's Lynn Grammar School, has been awarded to Mr. H. W. Cornish.

S K E T C H E S I N C H I N A.



STONES INSCRIBED WITH POETRY IN THE TEMPLE AT PEKIN.



TABLETS ENGRAVED WITH THE CLASSICS.

In our description, a fortnight ago, of the Chinese official system of competitive examinations, illustrated by our Special Artist's sketches of the examination court and students' cells in the Confucian Temple at Pekin, we mentioned the collection of marble tablets inscribed with texts from the Chinese classics. Our Artist furnishes also some illustrations of these.

The Chinese classics are comprised in thirteen books, in which again there are subdivisions. There are "The Four Books," known by that title, and "The Five Classics," forming altogether nine books, which are the basis of all Chinese ideas of religion, government, morals, and philosophy throughout the country. It was found, however, that, from changes in the spoken language and in the mode of writing, alterations were taking place in the written copies of these classics; the meaning of sentences was becoming uncertain, and at the same time there was a danger of some usurper, invader, or tyrant attempting to destroy the original laws which he had broken. This actually happened to the Chinese classics so early as B.C. 221, when a Prince of Tsin ordered every book to be burned. It was then thought it would give greater safety to these writings to have them engraved on stone; and this was

done with the whole of the thirteen books. They required about 200 slabs of marble, and they are engraved on both sides, with forty-two pages on each side. The page and character of the writing are the same in size as the books are usually printed. They are kept at the Hall of the Classics, in shed-like cloisters which surround it. The illustration shows only one of these sheds; it is the one containing the works of Mencius, who died B.C. 317. The Hall of the Classics stands in the centre of the inclosure formed by these sheds, and it is the duty of the Emperor to come once a year to expound the classics to the high mandarins of the empire. The whole forms part of the Confucian Temple, which stands in another inclosure on the east.

The round black stones which are shown in another illustration are about the oldest written documents in China. They are in date placed somewhere about the same period as the Moabite Stone, B.C. 800. They are not quite the same in shape as that celebrated remnant of antiquity, yet the difference between them, either in form or size, is not great, and the colour (black) is common to both. The inscription, too, on the Moabite Stone is on a smoothed face; in these

Chinese drums it is all round. The Moabite Stone chronicles the victories of a King; here is an ode recounting the history of a hunting expedition enjoyed by an Emperor. There are ten stone cylinders, which are kept in a place of honour at one of the principal gates of the temple, five on one side of the gate and five on the other. Among the five shown in our illustration, one was found used as a dish for cattle to feed out of; it had been hollowed out so as to fit it for that purpose. The inscriptions are not complete, much of the stone having peeled off. They are generally accepted as belonging to the age of Wen-Wang, who is first alluded to by the authors of the Tang period. Siuen-Wang is the name of the Emperor whose hunting expedition is commemorated in these inscriptions. These stones have been considered of such great value that they have been carried from one capital to another when the Court migrated; and exact copies of them have been made, so as to ensure, in case of accident, the preservation at least of their form and character—for the character in which the inscriptions are cut are very different from those now in use.

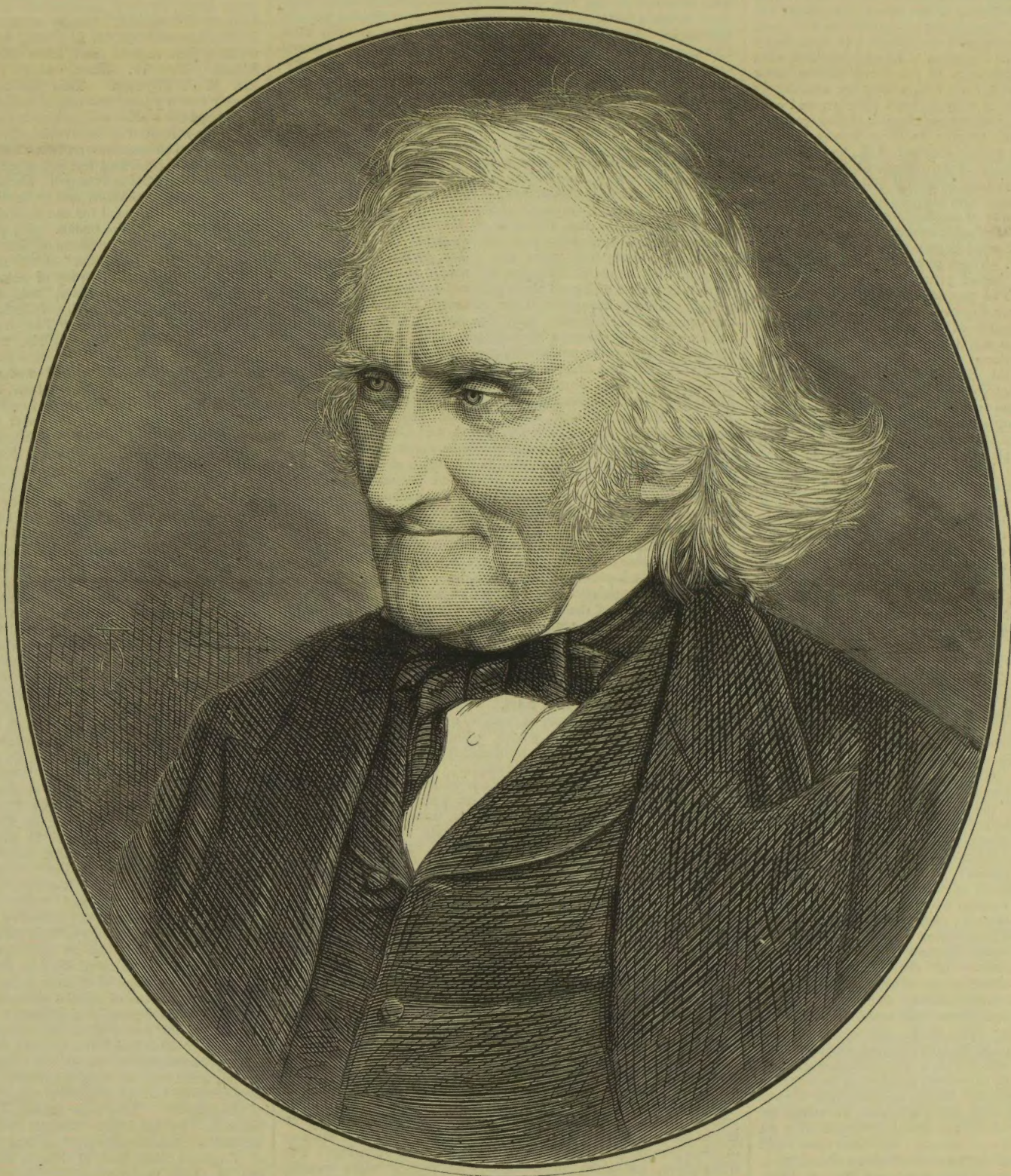
A newsman distributing the *Pekin Gazette* figures in one of these sketches. It may be said to represent almost the whole



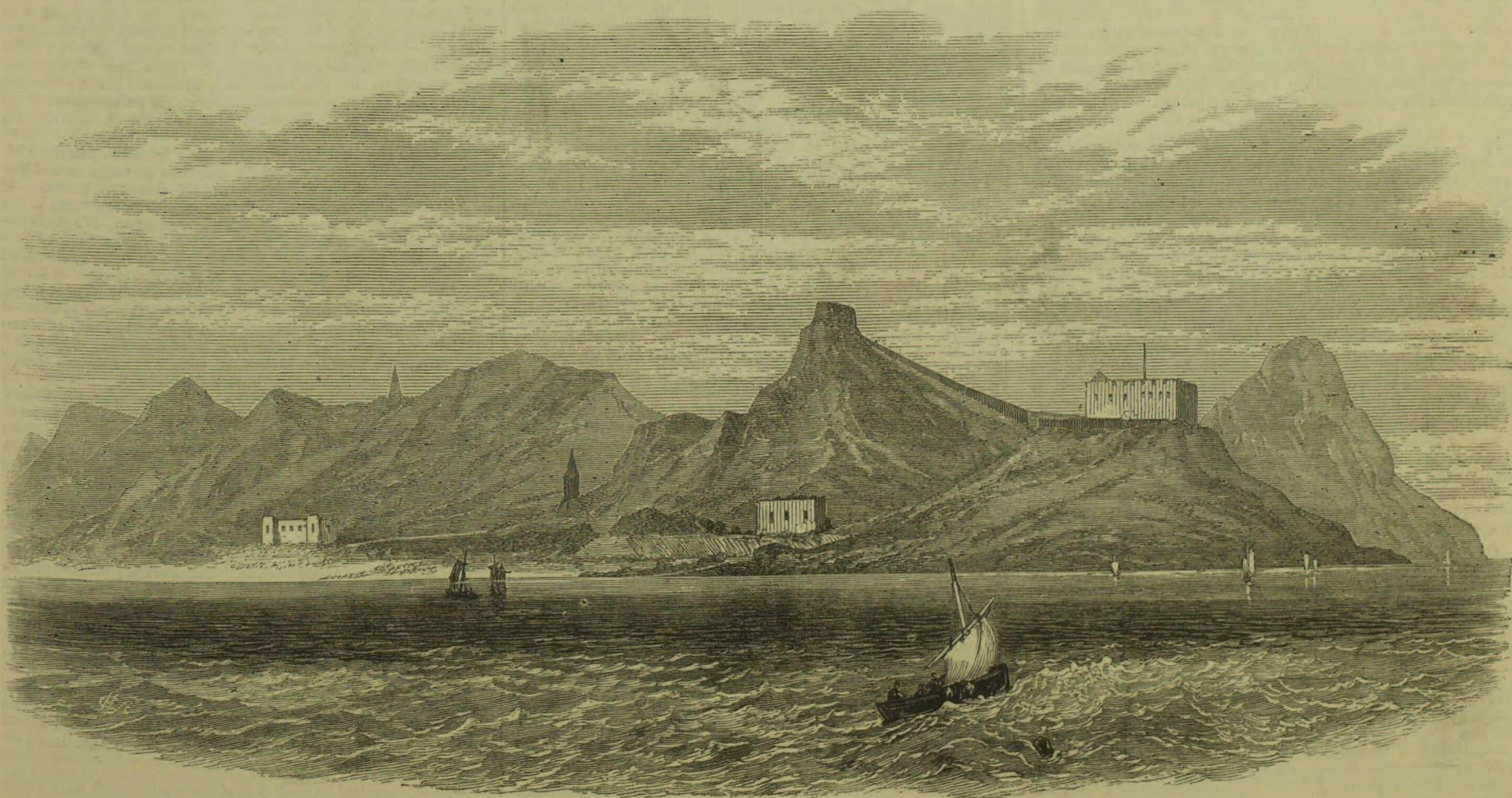
THE CHINESE PUNCH.



DISTRIBUTING THE PEKIN GAZETTE.



THE LATE CHARLES KNIGHT.



THE ISLAND OF KARRACK, PERSIAN GULF.

newspaper press of China, and of 360,000,000 people. Our correspondent says, indeed, that there are now two papers published in Chinese at Shanghai; one has existed for some years, but has never got a large circulation; the other is only lately started, under European direction; it has taken root among the Chinese, and is a success. Hong-Kong also possesses a Chinese newspaper, and in Peking a magazine in Chinese has been lately started, principally under the influence of those connected with the missions there. Its purpose is to let the Pekinese know something of the outer world, from which they are completely isolated. The *Pekin Gazette* is only a Court circular, and contains nothing but the proclamations and decrees of Government. Its form is a pamphlet of twenty to forty leaves, loosely stitched together in a dingy yellow wrapper, 7 in. by 4 in. This is printed and published daily at the Imperial Palace. The man who distributed it was met by our Artist passing along one of the streets; he carried the *Gazettes* slung over his left shoulder, calling at the houses of subscribers and leaving the copies. The absence of an efficient newspaper press leaves the Chinese entirely ignorant of what is going on even within the limits of their own country. There has been a rebellion in the south of China, which has lasted years, but no one at Peking knows anything about it. The people, however, can read and write, so that China will some day be a great field for the newspaper. In the last two numbers of *Fraser's Magazine* Sir Rutherford Alcock gives an interesting account of the *Pekin Gazette* and its ordinary contents.

The Chinese "Punch and Judy" show is rather different from that to be seen in the streets of London. Instead of its theatre being made of a frame resting on the ground, the whole structure is tied upon and supported by the man's body. The curtain in front conceals him all but the legs; and one foot, by means of a treadle and a string, performs the function of an orchestra, by the ceaseless beating of a gong. The figures speak in that accent peculiar to the Chinese stage. Heavy combats with swords take place, and there is a great deal of flourishing about from one side of the stage to the other. In one performance a woman brought in her baby, and kissed it (the kiss was very audible); then she held it up to another figure, probably the father, who, bending forward, also kissed it. This was well received by the crowd, and was repeated two or three times. There were stools on each side, placed for the boys to stand upon, as they were very eager to see the play.

THE ISLE OF KARRACK.

The apprehensions now felt concerning Russian designs of conquest in Persia, to which we referred last week in the commentary upon our Map of Central Asia, have led to a recommendation that the British Government should obtain the small island of Karrack. This island, situated in the Persian Gulf, eight leagues north-west of Bushire, is about ten miles long and four broad. It has good water, while that of Bushire is brackish; the population is nearly 3000, and half the land is under cultivation. Though the thermometer ranges between 95 deg. and 100 deg. Fahrenheit fevers are almost unknown in Karrack, which is the most healthy island in the Persian Gulf. The strategical importance of Karrack is discernible by a glance at the map. Commanding Bushire, which is clearly visible on the one hand, and the entrance of the Shatt-ul-Arab on the other, it is the key of the Persian Gulf, if not also of Persia, Turkish Arabia, and Mesopotamia; while in the event of the construction of the projected Euphrates Valley line by British money its occupation by us would be absolutely essential. Sir John Malcolm, in his "History of Persia," recounts the manner in which the Dutch, in 1750, became possessed of the island, and how, during the eleven years of their tenure, its population increased from 100 fishermen to 12,000 souls. In 1808, during Malcolm's second mission to Persia, the Indian Government contemplated sending a force to Karrack, but the idea was abandoned. In 1838, when we engaged in our unfortunate attempt to counteract Russian influence in Persia by raising a subsidiary Power in Afghanistan, we, for the first time, occupied the island by a force sent from Bombay, as a step towards dispatching an army into Persia by Bushire and Shiraz. Barracks were built and the island surveyed; but it was nevertheless abandoned, as well as the islet of Corgo. Once more, on Dec. 4, 1853, during the Persian war, Karrack was occupied by a British force and formed into a military dépôt. It was from Karrack that the fleet of Indian navy ships dropped down to Hallah Bay, preparatory to the bombardment of Bushire on the 10th of the same month. On the conclusion of the war Karrack was again evacuated, and has not since been re-occupied by a British force, though it used to be much frequented by the vessels of the Indian navy bound to Bussorah; for we always called here to take on board pilots for the navigation of the Shatt-ul-Arab. The Isle of Karrack is, perhaps, the only spot in the Persian Gulf which is in every way suitable for permanent military occupation.

Mr. J. Glaisher, F.R.S., has resigned the secretaryship of the Meteorological Society, which he has held continuously (except during his presidency) from the foundation of the society, of which he was one of the earliest promoters, in 1850.

Messrs. Hargreave and Nusseys, manufacturers and merchants, of Leeds, have given £1000 to the proposed fund of £20,000 for a college of science in Yorkshire. The sum of £8000 has been promised.

A piece of tapestry, bearing a Latin inscription, appears to have been the cause of the recent disturbances at Bethlehem. This decoration was placed in the church at Bethlehem by the Latin clergy, and the Greek Patriarch held that the inscription was not orthodox, whereupon the professing disciples of the Prince of Peace resorted to blows in the very edifice which, it is alleged, covers the site of the manger.

The applications for loans for the drainage and improvement of land in Ireland are increasing in numbers and amount from week to week. Those applied for during the last week, as published in the *Dublin Gazette*, include applications from the Duke of Leinster for £10,988 for the county of Kildare; Mr. John Westropp, £1900 for the county of Clare; the Marquis of Ely, £3000 for the county of Wexford, with many others.

On Wednesday the case of the Rev. William Knight was again before the Dundee Free Presbytery. A committee had reported, taking a strong view of the rev. gentleman's opinions upon the efficacy of prayer, as expressed in an article published in the *Contemporary Review*; and a resolution was carried by a majority of 30 to 5, declaring that there were grounds for judicial proceedings against Mr. Knight.

Archbishop Manning presided, on Wednesday, at St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church, Liverpool, at the consecration of Dr. O'Reilly as Bishop of Liverpool, in succession to the late Right Rev. Dr. Goss; and of Dr. Bede Vaughan, prior of the Benedictine monastery at Hereford, and brother of the recently consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford. The latter has been appointed by the Pope coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney, Australia.

THE LATE CHARLES KNIGHT.

Our news last week recorded the death of this veteran publisher and editor, sound English scholar and original author, who laboured during half a century, with results most beneficial to his country, in the creation of a cheap and good popular literature. The son of a bookseller at Windsor, born in 1791, and educated in a private school at Ealing, he began, at twenty-one, to conduct a local newspaper, the *Windsor and Eton Express*, to which he added the *Plain Englishman*, a monthly miscellany of entertainment, published in that town. In 1820 he took the editorship of the *Guardian*, a London weekly paper; but soon left this to set up the *Etonian*, a monthly magazine which received contributions from the cleverest young men of that great public school; and some of them, Macaulay, Praed, Moultrie, Derwent and Nelson Coleridge, were the supporters of *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, his next venture. All this was preparatory to the main work of his life.

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was a literary and educational phase of the great Whig Reforming party, some forty-five years ago. Its performances, in the judgment of the social historian, did nearly as much good to the nation as was done by all their political achievements when in power. Henry Brougham, Lord Althorp, Lord John Russell, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and Mr. Spring Rice, with other noblemen and gentlemen of influence, lent their countenance to the efforts of its zealous committee. Amongst them were Rowland Hill and Matthew Hill, Captain Francis Beaufort, Herman Merivale, James Mill and Henry Hallam, Bishop Maltby, Sir Isaac Goldsmid, Mr. J. W. Lubbock, Mr. Leonard Horner, Messrs. William Tooke, William Allen, and Zachary Macaulay, Sir Charles Bell, Dr. Roget, and Dr. Elliotson, men of distinguished talents and usefulness in various ways. "The Library of Entertaining Knowledge," a series of cheap volumes which treated of history, antiquities, and natural science in a pleasing descriptive style, was one of the earliest products of their co-operation. The *Quarterly Journal of Education* was the organ of their views. Charles Knight joined the society in 1827, and in the next year brought out, under its auspices, the *British Almanac and Companion*, which was and is a most convenient yearly hand-book of information, physical, statistical, and official or legislative, for reference upon all subjects arising out of the course of the seasons, or events of the year. His next work for the society was to compose, in 1831, several little treatises on "The Rights of Industry," "Capital and Labour," and "The Results of Machinery," which came out successively under the title of "The Working Man's Companion." These essays, sold for a shilling, were calculated to help in settling the vexed problems of that time.

But it was in the *Penny Magazine*, commenced on Saturday, March 31, 1832, a few weeks after *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, that Charles Knight, publisher for the Useful Knowledge Society, set a very important example. We have the first two years' volumes now before us. Each weekly number consists of eight pages, all of clear large print, with five or six wood engravings. Many of these engravings, presented in the early numbers of the Magazine, had previously done duty in the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge." But others were designed and executed for this penny sheet, under the direction of the late Mr. John Jackson. Until the commencement of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, ten years later, the *Penny Magazine* was the best attempt made to combine the art of engraving on wood with the compilation of a literary periodical for the popular taste. The subjects which the *Penny Magazine* illustrated by these means were of various kinds; famous pictures and statues, from the British and Continental galleries of art; scenes of landscape or costume and manners in foreign countries; objects of antiquarian interest, specimens of natural history, and various curiosities, in the British Museum; rare animals in the Zoological Society's Gardens; cathedrals, palaces, castles, and other noble buildings; places of renown in any country, for historical events that happened there; the processes of agriculture and manufactures, with shipping, fisheries, and mines; besides, what was especially attractive, the portraits of illustrious men, of all nations and ages, with a biographical memoir of each person, given on the anniversary of his birthday. The descriptive, narrative, or expository comments were usually written by contributors who were more or less conversant with the class of topics intrusted to them; and some of these writers afterwards developed their special knowledge to a fuller extent in the *Penny Cyclopædia*. All this solid instruction was mingled with short extracts from interesting new books, select pieces of poetry, and translations from the Greek and Latin classics, whereby the ancient heroes and mythological deities were brought side by side with the utilitarian inventions of the nineteenth century. The general effect of such a miscellany was highly stimulating to the intellectual curiosity of those who were mere boys and girls at that time, but who are now middle-aged men and women. They will cherish a fond remembrance of the *Penny Magazine* to the end of their lives. It differed in some respects from the Edinburgh publication of William and Robert Chambers, or the more recent *Household Words* of Charles Dickens, which were offered, the former at three-halfpence, the latter at twopence. These contained, from the first, not only humorous or serious original essays, upon minor questions of moral or social interest, but tales and fictitious sketches of life. The *Penny Magazine*, for its part, relied mainly upon the interest of facts; it had a cheerful practical eye to the present, a sedately historical regard for the past, and the sensational baits of fancy were rather eschewed. Political and theological partisanship was strictly excluded. Nevertheless, the sale reached 160,000 copies, printed by Mr. William Clowes, as we learn from an account of the printing machinery and its operation in December, 1833. There were times when the sale, weekly and monthly, amounted to 200,000. The *Penny Magazine* enjoyed great prosperity during several years, but declined after a time under other management than Charles Knight's. He had, in January, 1833, commenced, at his own risk, the *Penny Cyclopædia* (afterwards remodelled by the original projector, first as the "National," and then as the "English Cyclopædia")—a work on which he expended more than £40,000 for literature and engravings. It was not a commercial success; but Mr. Knight has since explained that it would have paid a handsome profit had it not been for the enormous sum which he paid to the Government in the form of paper duty—a sum amounting on the whole work to £16,500. At the end of the twenty-seventh volume, which completed letter Z, he found that, although he had a sale of about 20,000 copies throughout, his loss on the Cyclopædia was between £20,000 and £30,000. Mr. Knight, by his pamphlets, "The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation," and "The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper Duty," has, doubtless, contributed in no small degree to the repeal of the taxes on knowledge.

The close, in 1844, of Charles Knight's connection with the Useful Knowledge Society, which had occupied the "second epoch" of his life, since his unsuccessful start, in 1824, in Fall-mall East, as an independent publisher, left him already engaged in several great literary undertakings on his own

account. He had brought out the "Pictorial Bible," edited by Dr. Kitter, from 1836 to 1838; the "Pictorial Shakespeare," from 1839 to 1841, inclusive; the "London," commenced in 1841, to which Mr. Saunders, Mr. Fairholt, and Mr. Planché gave their literary assistance; above all, "The Pictorial History of England," chiefly written by the late Mr. Charles Macfarlane and Mr. G. L. Craik, but with some aid from the writers just named, and from Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Andrew Bisset, Mr. W. Weir, and (for the history of art) Mr. E. J. Poynter. This last-mentioned work, continued during seven years, was one of national interest; and we should hope that the public will not be indifferent to an appeal recently made for relief to the impoverished daughters of Mr. Macfarlane, who was an industrious and meritorious person. As for Charles Knight, the time had not yet come for him to write a History of England with his own pen. He was busy at this period with his Shakespeare studies, and with the issue of different serial publications, designed for the household reading of those who cannot buy expensive books. Six volumes of a "Library for the Times," and "The Store of Knowledge for all Readers," in 1841, with "Miscellanies" of the same date, were followed by "Knight's National Library of Select Literature," and next by "Knight's Weekly Volume," sold at one shilling, for which he wrote, in 1844, the biography of Caxton; and for this too he edited a selection of pieces from "The Lowell Offering," the productions of American factory-girls, under the title of "Mind Amongst the Spindles." In the list of his own writings for such mixed collections of old and new matter are a treatise upon "The Elephant, Viewed in Relation to Man," and a "Sketch of the Commercial Intercourse of the World with China;" for nothing came amiss to him that was useful or rationally interesting. But Shakespeare and English history, with English topography, were decidedly the subjects of his mental predilection. During more than twenty years he spent all his leisure in gathering and arranging materials for the treatment of these favourite themes. In the "third epoch" of his active career, to the end of 1862, he was enabled to perform what he had designed for their elucidation.

The value of Charles Knight's labours as a Shakespearean critic and commentator has, perhaps, been a little depreciated since the appearance of the "Cambridge Shakespeare," as well as the scholarly editions of Mr. Dyce and Mr. Staunton. The "Pictorial Shakespeare," which was a beautiful work of graphic illustration, was but the first effort he made in this line of editorship, sustained by patient researches in a spirit of reverent affection for the greatest English poet, and, if not with infallible judgment, yet always with fine natural taste. He produced many editions of Shakespeare in different forms, after the "Pictorial," completed in 1842; the "National" in 1851, the "Companion Shakespeare" in 1852, and the "Stratford Shakespeare" in 1853, for which he wrote a judicious biography of Shakespeare; also the "Cabinet Shakespeare," jointly with Mr. Robert Chambers, in 1856. "Studies and Illustrations of Shakespeare," in 1850, and another volume of "Studies," had previously appeared. In 1853, upon the alleged discovery, by Mr. Payne Collier, of a corrected copy of the "old folio," Charles Knight came to the rescue of the commonly received text in a pamphlet called "Old Lamps or New?" There was a new issue of the "Pictorial Shakespeare" in 1854; and he produced the "Blackfriars" and two other cheap editions between 1866 and 1868. With respect to the next grand object of his literary industry, the topographical description of his native country, Charles Knight in like manner proceeded to carry on what he had begun in the pictured pages of "London." He followed up this, in 1845, with "Old England; a Pictorial Museum of National Antiquities." After retiring from the business of official publisher to the Poor-Law Board, he travelled frequently in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, seeing much that was turned to good account in his work on "The Land We Live In," which came out in 1848. The preparation of these and other pleasant volumes of a similar kind was an agreeable help towards his third and most considerable task of original authorship—the "Popular History of England." This was intended to supply the want complained of by Lord John Russell in a speech at Bristol in 1854, when that statesman observed that "we have no other history of England than that of Hume to give to a young man of age to think for himself." This work treats "not only of Kings, Courts, and Cabinets, but of the people, their habits and ways, and modes of thought; not only of wars by land and sea, but of social legislation, of popular ideas, their growth and development; of popular rights and their assertion." It embraces the progress of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, of literature and the arts, the manners and household life of different classes. It was published in serial parts, of which the first appeared in 1855, and the last at the end of 1862. Charles Knight wrote also for Miss Martineau's "History of the Thirty Years' Peace" a preliminary narrative, on the same plan, of events during the first fifteen years of the nineteenth century. An abridgment of his "Popular History of England," for the use of schools, was published in 1865.

Such are the principal works of this true-hearted, faithful, diligent English man of letters, who has so well earned the grateful esteem of his countrymen. He has told the story of his life in a delightful autobiography, which shows much of the social history of this and the last generation. We have certainly not yet enumerated nearly all the books that he produced, either written or compiled by his own hand or composed under his editorial direction. There were many charming essays—"Once upon a Time," "Rambles by Rivers," and "Shadows of Old Booksellers." Was it worth while to speak of juvenile effusions—a tragedy called "Arminius, or the Deliverance of Germany," in 1814; "The Bridal of the Isles, a Masque," and "Blighted Hopes, a Monody," or of "The Brazen Head," a magazine of witty squibs, partly furnished by Praed? All clever young men of a literary turn have attempted such flights of genius. Charles Knight went into regular harness, served the printer's and publisher's business needs, and did a noble stroke of really useful work. That "Cyclopædia," which was one of his best gifts to the public, spoilt, indeed, the making of his private fortune. But he has made a good name—that of a good scholar, a good author, a good man. Douglas Jerrold used to say that his epitaph should be two words, simply these—"Good Knight!"

He was buried in Old Windsor churchyard, on Friday week, attended by many of his friends. The Portrait we give is from a photograph by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde, which has been taken in deference to the opinion of some members of the family, though it seems rather to show Charles Knight in the infirmity of his last few years, than such as he was at the time when he still conversed freely with the world. Almost the latest public incident of his life was to receive the offer of an honorary membership of the "Historical Society of Great Britain," through its secretary, the Rev. Dr. C. Rogers; but this compliment was declined on account of Mr. Knight's state of health; he was nearly blind some time before his death.

The first central annual dog show was opened on Wednesday at the Corn Exchange, Northampton.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 20.

The mission of the National Assembly is approaching its close. During the past week the De Broglie—or, as it is styled by the jostlers of the boulevards, the “imbroglio”—constitution has been voted by a majority of two to one, and a treaty has been signed at Berlin for the complete evacuation of the departments still occupied by Germany by Sept. 5 next. The creation of the Second Chamber and the reform of the electoral law yet remain to be dealt with; but, in spite of the assertions of the Legitimist and Orleanist press, which maintains the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the present year will witness the dissolution of the Legislative Body now sitting at Versailles.

M. Thiers made his first appearance in the Assembly since his illness on the occasion of the voting of the new “provisional” constitution. Upon his entry the members of the Left rose from their places and greeted him with loud plaudits. The debate was at once suspended, and, indeed, virtually closed, much to the discontent of Viscount de Lorgeril, a facetious but fervent adherent of the Count de Chambord, who happened to be addressing the Chamber at the moment of the President's arrival. The effects of M. Thiers's recent illness were plainly visible—his great paleness, drawn features, and hesitating gait betraying considerable weakness. He remarked to the innumerable friends who clustered round him that, as the doctors had forbidden his going to the banquet offered by Chevalier Nigra in honour of King Victor Emmanuel's birthday, he had determined to let the country know, through the Assembly, that his compliance with medical advice was not owing to any aggravation of his illness. He did not, however, remain long in the Chamber, but, having deposited his white bulletin in favour of the new Constitution, at once took his departure without waiting to hear the result of the vote.

Although the conditions of the new treaty with Germany were known at the Paris Bourse on Saturday afternoon, it was only on Monday that Count de Rémusat, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, officially announced them to the National Assembly. By the terms of this convention the fourth milliard of the war indemnity is to be completely paid up on May 5; while the payment of the fifth will be effected in four equal instalments on June 5, July 5, Aug. 5, and Sept. 5. The Emperor of Germany agrees to evacuate the four departments still occupied by German troops within a delay of four weeks after July 1. As a security for the payment of the two last instalments, Verdun and the neighbouring districts will remain occupied until Sept. 5. The announcement of M. de Rémusat was received by the National Assembly with terrific applause, and loud shouts of “Vive la France!” “Vive la République!” When they had somewhat subsided, M. Christophle, a member of the Left, proposed that the Assembly should pass a resolution to the effect that M. Thiers had merited well of the country. M. St. Marc-Girardin brought forward, however, a lengthy order of the day, declaring that the Assembly had completed one part of its mission, and addressing thanks to M. Thiers and his Government for their share in the transaction, which, after a protracted debate, during which the animosity of the Right for the President was only too apparent, was eventually voted, the words of M. Christophle's motion being tacked on to the end. After the voting of this resolution, the Left proposed that the sitting should be raised; but the majority decided otherwise, and passed to the discussion upon the Upper Council of Education. Meanwhile, however, the bureau of the Assembly repaired to the Hôtel de la Présidence and communicated the resolution to M. Thiers, who replied that he was proud of the confidence placed in him by the country and by the National Assembly. In the evening the saloons of his residence at Versailles were crowded with deputies, Ambassadors, and functionaries, who warmly felicitated him on the successful result of the negotiations with Germany. The Assembly agreed yesterday, without a dissentient vote, to ratify the new treaty with Germany.

The Governor of Paris, General de Ladmirault, having suppressed one of the most violent of the Legitimist organs, the *Assemblée Nationale*, and forbidden the sale of two others, the *Paris Journal* and the *Esperance Nationale*, in the streets, the Marquis de Castellane has been interpellating the Minister of the Interior on the subject. It seems that the *Assemblée* was suppressed for having said that Prince von Bismarck was not right in his head, which statement, although the paper does not enjoy a circulation of a thousand copies daily, it was thought might impede the negotiations with Germany. M. de Goulard, the Minister of the Interior, threw the whole responsibility of the matter upon General de Ladmirault, who had acted, he said, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the state of siege. M. Gambetta made a short speech on the subject, in which he pointedly remarked that the Right, which had supported the placing of forty-two departments in a state of siege, began now to perceive that they had been cutting their own throats. On the other hand, he deplored any interference with the liberty of the press. The subject is expected to come before the Assembly again to-day.

Prince Napoleon's petition against his expulsion from France is fixed for discussion on Saturday next. M. Thiers intends to appear in person, to justify the act, the peculiar ceremony necessary to authorise him to speak, according to the new Constitution, being gone through for the first time on this occasion.

Mano, the second Troppmann, whose trial before the Assize Court of the Gironde I mentioned last week, has been proved guilty “with extenuating circumstances,” and has consequently only been condemned to hard labour for life. It is difficult to conceive what can be the “extenuating” circumstances imagined by the jury, which have saved the head of this malefactor, who in cold blood deliberately butchered five of his nearest relatives.

ITALY.

The Duke of Aosta has not only renounced the Spanish crown, but has formally resumed the status of an Italian citizen. Yesterday week his Royal Highness was again enrolled on the list of Senators, and in the Chamber of Deputies Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, presented a bill for restoring to him his allowance from the Civil List—namely, 400,000 lire. On Tuesday the bill was passed almost unanimously. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Visconti Venosta, in reply to a question addressed to him, explained that the resignation by the Duke of Aosta of the crown of Spain had in no way affected the policy of Italy towards that country.

With regard to the Spanish Republic, he said that the Italian Government already maintained relations with it of an amicable character, but would act in concert with the other Powers in formally recognising the new Government. The Duke arrived at Florence about two o'clock on Monday morning, and was enthusiastically welcomed by the population, who formed a torchlight procession through the streets to the railway station.

Signor Sella made his financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday night. It was not wholly unfavourable,

for, although the Estimates for 1874 show a deficit of 107,000,000 lire, there was a marked increase in the yield of some of the taxes, and the Minister declined to open a new credit, calling on the Houses to limit the expenditure, so that the balance may be raised without the imposition of fresh taxation. The Chamber of Deputies approved a convention with the Anglo-Mediterranean Company for laying a telegraph cable between Brindisi and Egypt.

On Monday the Pope received a deputation of Canadians who had served as Pontifical Zouaves. His Holiness praised their devotion to the Papacy.

SPAIN.

Senor Francisco Salmeron has been elected President of the Assembly by 91 votes against 83. Senor Ordre has been elected Vice-President, and Senores Sardoal and Lopez, Secretaries. The Assembly has rejected an amendment to the Porto Rico Slavery Bill, proposing that slavery should be gradually instead of immediately abolished, and has finally approved the bill for the organisation of the volunteer battalions. It is thought that the Assembly will this week finish all pending business, and then suspend its sittings.

The Carlists seem to be getting decidedly the worst of the fighting in the north. The united bands under Dorregary have been defeated a second time while flying towards the frontier. Details, however, are still wanting.

A shock of earthquake was felt last week at Almeria, in the province of Andalusia.

BELGIUM.

Both Houses have adopted, by large majorities, the bill for the repurchase of the Grand Luxembourg Railway.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Representatives the Convention concluded on June 26, 1872, for establishing and working lines of steamers to Brazil, La Plata, and Chili, was sanctioned.

HOLLAND.

In Monday's sitting the Second Chamber, by 34 votes against 2, adopted the conclusion of a report, drawn up by a committee appointed by the House, declaring that the law of July 21, 1870, regulating the cultivation of sugar in the Dutch Indies, has not been carried out in a manner calculated properly to protect the interests of the Treasury or the rights and interests of the population. The Minister of Finance presented a bill limiting for the present the coinage of silver.

GERMANY.

A soirée was given, last Saturday, at the French Embassy, Berlin, for which 900 invitations were sent out. The Emperor and Empress of Germany, the Imperial Crown Prince, the Princes and Princesses, together with Prince Bismarck, as well as the Ambassadors of the great Powers, were present.

The Ambassador of the Shah of Persia and his suite were officially received by the Emperor, yesterday week, and they dined at the palace in the evening. Prince Bismarck has given a dinner in honour of the Japanese Embassy.

The arrangement foreshadowed in the speech of the Emperor for the earlier evacuation of French territory is now an accomplished fact, a treaty on that subject having been signed at Berlin on Saturday. It provides that payment of the fourth milliard shall be completed before May 5, and the fifth milliard by monthly instalments before Sept. 5, when the Germans will quit the occupied territory.

The Emperor has determined that the office of Catholic Bishop of the Prussian Army shall be abolished. The present Army Bishop, Namszanowski, was suspended for disobedience a little while ago. The Catholic Army Chaplains are now placed again under the Bishops of their respective dioceses, as before the last reign, when a special military Bishop was nominated in concert with the Pope. This news is sent by the Prussian correspondent of the *Times*, who also states that the prosecution of the Archbishop of Posen will not be proceeded with. The reason assigned is that existing laws render a conviction improbable, and that, as the new ecclesiastical statutes will come into force shortly, Government will then possess the means of effectively repressing clerical insubordination.

The German Parliament held its first full sitting on Thursday week. There were sufficient to form a quorum—209 deputies, in all, being in attendance. On the motion of Count Munster, the former President, Dr. Simson, and the Vice-Presidents, Prince Hohenlohe and Herr von Bennigsen, were re-elected by acclamation. The secretaries of the House were also re-elected.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has passed the second reading of the Government bill defining and restricting the limits to the infliction of ecclesiastical penalties.

A committee has been formed by the Berlin Geographical Society, with a view to the completion, from the west coast of Africa, of the discoveries begun by Dr. Livingstone from the east.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Imperial Reichsrath all the estimates and the financial law for 1873 were agreed to, in accordance with the proposals of the Budget Committee.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet began, on Saturday last, the discussion upon the bills fixing the taxes, and adopted the House Tax Bill and the Income Tax Bill—the latter only after a prolonged debate, in the course of which the Minister of Finance promised the immediate introduction of bills for the reform of the system of taxation.

RUSSIA.

The Empress arrived at Florence on Wednesday, with her daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna. Her Majesty alighted at the Castello station and proceeded to the villa of the Grand Duchess Mary, at Quarto. The Grand Duke Vladimir, accompanied by the members of his suite, arrived at 1.35 p.m., and alighted at the Hôtel de l'Univers.

The new American Minister, Mr. James Orr, had an audience of the Czar on Wednesday, and presented his credentials.

The Grand Duke Alexis has left Shanghai for Hankow.

The Grand Duke Michael, who has recently arrived at St. Petersburg from Tiflis, accompanied by the Grand Duchess and the Princess, their daughter, will not return to his post as Governor of Caucasus.

Writing from St. Petersburg on the 14th inst., the *Daily News* correspondent says:—“The Russian forces will soon be marching on Khiva from three different directions, and the bewildered natives of the Khanate will find themselves threatened at one and the same time by three distinct armies, small in number, but completely organised. Each column of attack will carry with it a full supply of provisions, and will advance without paying any regard to keeping up its line of communication.” The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the wall round the city of Khiva, which is 10 ft. high, has been strengthened by the construction of flanking towers, and armed with sixty guns.

The Emperor has accorded a free pardon to all students implicated in the conspiracy of 1869, and permitted them to return from Siberia. The students implicated in the Netchayett trial have likewise been allowed to return to their university to complete their studies.

AMERICA.

The Senate has confirmed the President's nomination of the members of the Cabinet, the list being unchanged, with the exception that Mr. Boutwell is succeeded at the Treasury by Mr. Richardson. The Senate has also confirmed the appointment of Mr. Foster, of Indiana, as United States Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico, and Mr. Logan, of Kansas, as United States Minister in Chili.

President Grant has signed a convention with Sweden, reducing the rate of postage between the two countries. He has appointed a large delegation of scientific men and practical artisans honorary commissioners to attend the Vienna Exhibition.

The Government at Washington published, on the 1st inst., a statement showing the reduction that had been made in the public debt of the United States during President Grant's term of office. The principal of the debt on March 4, 1869, was 2,525,463,250 dols.; but on the 1st inst. it had been reduced to 2,157,380,700 dols. Mr. Boutwell states that, in addition to paying off 368 million dols. of the principal, he has so rearranged the terms upon which the Government bonds are issued as to secure a reduction in the annual payment of interest to the extent of 25 million dols.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, who was Vice-President of the Confederacy, has been elected a member of Congress from Georgia to fill a vacancy in the next House, caused by the death of a member elect.

The interviews between the chiefs of the Modoc Indians and the Indian Peace Commissioners have, it is now stated, resulted in the securing of peace. The Modocs agree to surrender to the United States military authorities, and to remove to a reservation in Arizona, the Indian territory, or Southern California. The final council is said to have been very friendly.

The Atlantic cable conveys a budget of bad news from America—viz., great conflagrations in Kentucky and Ohio, involving a loss of half a million dollars; and a strike of railway engineers in Missouri, against whom the troops had been called out to put a stop to their riotous proceedings.

INDIA.

From Bombay we learn that the Envoy from Yarkund has made a proposal to the Government of India for a commercial treaty, and that on his return he will be accompanied by a British Mission empowered to negotiate such a treaty. The *Times* has received a telegram from Calcutta stating that Mr. Forsyth conducts the Yarkund Mission, and that four officers will probably accompany him, remaining absent one year.

The Viceroy and Lord Napier of Magdala are opposed to the narrow-gauge rearrangement.

The Burmese Embassy was received with great distinction at Galle and Colombo, and was to leave on Wednesday for Kandy.

PERSIA.

Persia is henceforth to be governed by a Constitutional Ministry, a Constantinople telegram announcing that the Shah has warmly approved new Ministerial arrangements “on the European model” by his Grand Vizier.

It is announced from Teheran that the Shah is expected at St. Petersburg about May 8, and that he will proceed direct from the Russian capital to London before visiting Paris and the Vienna Exhibition.

In further proof of their complete entry into the spirit of Western progress, the Japanese have forwarded a collection of objects for the Vienna Exhibition.

The electricians have ascertained that the breakage of the Transatlantic cable laid in 1865 occurred at a distance of nearly 600 miles from the Irish coast.

The total amount received in this country towards the relief of the sufferers through the Italian inundations has been nearly £7500.

The number of pilgrims who have visited Mecca during the festival of Courban-Bairam is estimated at 50,000, of whom 15,000 were from India, 32,000 from the Ottoman Empire, and 3000 from Algeria.

The Forfarshire, being the thirteenth of Messrs. John Brogden and Sons' emigrant-ships, with workmen for the construction of the New Zealand Railways, arrived safely at Wellington, on March 2, with 408 emigrants on board.

A telegram has been received by Mr. Gaze announcing the safe arrival at Jerusalem of his seventh party of Eastern travellers. The twenty-five tourists forming the party were in excellent health, and in the enjoyment of splendid weather.

The “inauguration ball” in honour of President Grant was given at Washington on the 5th inst. The following is the list of things which, according to the *New York Herald* of the 2nd inst., had been forwarded from that city to Washington in preparation for it:—10,000 fried oysters, 8000 scalloped oysters, 8000 pickled oysters, 65 boned turkeys of 12 lb. each, 150 roast capons stuffed with truffles; 15 saddles of mutton; 40 pieces of spiced beef, 40 lb. each; 200 dozen quails, larded and roasted; 100 game pâtés, 50 lb. each; 300 tongues ornamented with jelly; 30 salmon, baked; Montpelier butter, 100 chickens, 400 partridges, 25 boars' heads, stuffed and ornamented; 40 pâtés de foie gras, 10 lb. each; 2000 head cheese sandwiches, 3000 ham sandwiches, 3000 beef tongue sandwiches, 1500 bundles of celery, 30 barrels salad, 2 barrels lettuce, 350 chickens boiled for salad, 1 barrel of beets, 2500 loaves of bread, 8000 rolls, 24 cases Prince Albert crackers, 1000 lb. butter; 300 Charlotte russes, 1½ lb. each; 200 moulds white jelly, 200 moulds blancmange; 300 gallons ice cream, assorted; 200 gallons ices, assorted; 400 lb. mixed cakes; 150 lb. large cakes, ornamented; 60 large pyramids, assorted; 25 barrels Malaga grapes, 15 cases oranges, 5 barrels apples, 400 lb. mixed candies, 10 boxes raisins, 200 lb. shelled almonds, 300 gallons claret punch, 300 gallons coffee, 200 gallons tea, 100 gallons chocolate, besides “oil, vinegar, lemons, and trimmings of all sorts.”

“THE FERRY-BOAT.”

A scene characteristic of Scotland is represented in the subject we engrave from the meritorious drawing by Mr. John Richardson in the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery. The ferry-boat is a very necessary mode of conveyance in a country cut up in many directions by lochs and estuaries. The boats are capacious and broad in the beam, for they have not only to encounter rough weather frequently, but to bear heavy lading with live stock. They are extensively employed by the sheep-farmers to convey sheep to market, or for change of pasturage or ownership. An instance of their employment is before us: the sheep, having been marked from the pot of red ochre in the foreground, have been driven into the boat, duly sorted, and, accompanied by shepherd and shepherdess, with their inevitable collie, they are being oared from the landing-stage towards the distant shore. It may be remembered that a similar subject was treated by Rosa Bonheur in one of the best-known of her series of Highland pictures.



"THE FERRY-BOAT," BY J. RICHARDSON.
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.



"THE PICTURE GALLERY," BY B. VAUTIER.

The Extra Supplement.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

The Portrait which is given to our readers this week in the Extra Supplement Engraving will surely be dear to loyal and parental hearts; for it represents a promising boy of nine years, who is the eldest child of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward was born at Frogmore, on Jan. 8, 1864, and was baptised at Buckingham Palace on March 10, the first anniversary of his parents' wedding at Windsor. We have reason to believe that he is a youth of excellent disposition, but the time has not yet come for a biographical memoir in his case. Let us be satisfied with the pleasing duty of expressing our best wishes for his true welfare in boyhood and manhood. We cannot indeed wish, in our time, ever to see him ascend the throne of his Royal ancestors, but we hope and trust that he may live to be King of Great Britain and Ireland, at some remote date far on in the twentieth century, after the prolonged and prosperous reigns of his grandmother and his father, whom may Heaven preserve the honoured and beloved chiefs of a peaceful realm to the utmost natural limit of ordinary life!

The Portrait of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales is copied from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of Ebury-street, Eaton-square, P.mlico.

A DIVISION IN THE COMMONS.

Within the last few days a division in what is technically called the Lower House of Parliament has assumed a great importance. Possibly there may be some who are not exactly informed as to the nature of the process of taking votes which is named a division. Moreover, it has often been questioned whether the process adopted by the House of Commons is the most convenient and the most facile; but long experience has taught those who have had anything to do with the matter that, although apparently cumbersome and slow, the cumbersome and slowness are a great deal more owing to the comparatively confined space in which the operation is performed than to the operation; and even with this disadvantage the present mode of taking votes is reasonably fast, and unquestionably secures accuracy in the ascertainment of numbers. In order to comprehend the proceeding, it must be understood that each side of the area of the House, parallel and co-equal with it, are two narrow apartments commonly called "lobbies," which are, in fact, corridors. At one end of each is a barrier, in which is an aperture just sufficiently wide to admit of the passing through it of one person of ordinary dimensions. When the moment for dividing arrives, the Speaker puts the question, and in doing so practically inquires whether the "Ayes" or the "Noes" are in favour of its being accepted. Alternately these two bodies cry aloud their respective opinion; and the Chair, guided by the sound of the voices, declares that the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it, as the case may be. Those against whom he has decided instantly challenge his judgment by some one (one is enough) or all of them shouting out that the body to which they belong has it. The Speaker then orders "strangers to withdraw." At one time this was a serious cause of delay, for every person in every part of the House not a member was turned out, and not admitted again until the numbers had been declared. For many years, however, this rigid rule has become obsolete, and the only "strangers" who are actually ejected are some fifteen or sixteen persons who may happen to be occupying two benches on each side of the door of the House and far back under the Peers' Gallery, where they sit "darkling." The policy of the rule excluding strangers was founded on the necessity for the prevention of any one except actual members mingling in a division and giving a vote, or rather attempting to give one, for any such treasonable person would be certain to be detected when he came to the barrier in the lobby. After a pause of two minutes, during which members are gathered together, the Speaker again puts the question, again gives his opinion as to which side "has it," and his decision is once more challenged. He then gives the words, "The ayes to the right, the noes to the left; tellers for the ayes, Mr. So-and-So and Mr. So-and-So; for the noes, Mr. Dot and Mr. Count." Immediately the ayes begin to file up the floor, passing by the Speaker's chair, and out into the Right Lobby, on occasion of crowded divisions many members taking advantage of two side doors in the body of the House, which lead into the Lobby. As soon as the tellers announce that "the House is clear," the Speaker directs them to begin to tell. Accordingly, one gentleman who represents the "ayes," and another who belongs to the "noes," place themselves on each side of the barrier, and both count each person as he passes through aloud. At each barrier also is placed a clerk, who has in his hand a broad sheet which contains an alphabetical list of all the members of the House; and as each man passes his name is ticked on the list. It is the rule that each member should call out his name in order to assist the recognition of the clerk. By this means is obtained a statement of the numbers from four gentlemen who have acted as checks upon each other; and there is, besides, the verification of the clerk. As soon as the numbers are made up on each side, the tellers go to the junior clerk at the table, who sets down the figures against the ayes and noes respectively. This paper is placed in the hands of the leading teller on the winning side, and all four of these functionaries range themselves at the table, retire backward three steps, and then advance in line, bowing three times to the table once more. Then the principal teller in a lofty voice announces that the ayes are so many, the noes so many. On important occasions this ceremony is performed amidst deafening cheers and great tumult. The paper is handed to the Speaker, who again proclaims the numbers, and states that the "ayes" have it. In this way, then, is sometimes the fate of a Ministry sealed; the tactics of an Opposition defeated; a measure lost; or, in Committee, an amendment carried or refused, as the case may be.

A discovery of coal has been made near Hartland Point, North Devon, and a rich lode of manganese ore has been discovered at North Molton, about twelve miles from Barnstaple.

It is rumoured, says the writer in the *Guardian's* "Table Talk," that Dr. Lushington's secret about Lord Byron has not died with him, and will be made public before long.

Count de Waldeck, who has celebrated the 107th anniversary of his birthday, is about to undertake the management of a new entertainment in Paris.

The cotton-mills of Messrs. Johnston Brothers, Nab-lane, Blackburn, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night; and a fire broke out the same night in the Kinnaird Works, Dundee, belonging to Messrs. Stewart Brothers. The warehouse and engine-house, with their contents, were destroyed.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Ministerial crisis may be said to have been divided into acts, with a certain interval of time between each. There was so little known of the result upon the Ministry of the hostile division on the Irish University Bill—the course which would be pursued by Mr. Gladstone was still so much in the supposition of the political seers—that, on the evening when he was to declare himself, all the world that could get into the tiny chamber in which the Commons do their legislative mauling was there; and a more cheerful and vivacious assembly could hardly have been got together. Everyone was, as it were, in a state of titillation; and interchange of lively observation was rife. It must be recollected that the House was, so to speak, cheated of its overt Ministerial crisis when the Government last changed hands—a circular announcing the resignation of the then Executive compared badly with personal explanations, and adjournments, and speculations as to who was to be the new possessor of this and that office. Now, however, everything was in rule, and the sacrificial act of resigning was to be performed with all due personal ceremony. To an audience thus expectant Mr. Gladstone presented himself in very good time. He always walks fast; but on this occasion, as he came in from behind the Speaker's chair, he seemed to step with great rapidity, though his gait was firm. There is no doubt that the members of the party which he has hitherto led received him sympathetically; there was abundance of cheering, particularly from below the gangway on the Liberal side, where perhaps were sitting "darkling" those thirty odd Irish members who failed in their troth, and had given up to Cardinal Cullen that which they would probably rather have accorded to the Prime Minister. At this time, besides the general aspect of fulness in the House, the chief seats on each side were amply occupied; most of the Ministers were there, looking grave, as became them, but hardly depressed; and on the front Tory bench the noblemen and gentlemen who were in proximate expectancy of crossing over the floor and passing out of the cold shade of Opposition were gathered, seeming rather more anxious and nervous than those whom they hoped they were about to supersede. In the centre was a place open, where Mr. Disraeli was not. Of course his conspicuous absence set all thoughts agog, and whispers of "He is with the Queen" went fluttering about. As it happened, at that moment he was not in attendance on her Majesty, but was coming gently into the precincts of the House, when he was arrested by a Royal messenger and taken off in custody to Buckingham Palace. He was a little later in coming down than he usually is, probably having waited at home an extra quarter of an hour in expectation of a summons. Whether, when Mr. Gladstone perceived the absence of his rival, he was influenced by a desire to get rid of so much of the mortification of the situation as was contained in his being able to announce his resignation without the presence of Mr. Disraeli—whether he felt a relief in not having to think that "Lord Percy sees my fall"—certainly he was exceedingly prompt in coming forward, and in a clear, distinct voice, without a touch of tremor in it, and with a countenance on which there was not a trace of emotion, signifying, in the fewest possible words, that he had left office. There was complete silence for a few moments, which anon was broken by the strident tones of Mr. Bernal Osborne, who, in his most dictatorial manner, demanded to know what was going to happen, who was to be the new Prime Minister, and all the little particulars of the position. There were some overt signs of distaste at this ebullition; but Mr. Gladstone thought it necessary to state, with grave courtesy, slightly tinged with rebuke, that he had performed his immediate function according to the letter of etiquette, and had no further communication to make. No doubt, abstractedly, it was very sublime in Mr. Gilpin to have prepared a vote of confidence in the Ministry; but his producing it as an *ex post facto* proceeding verged very closely on the ludicrous. The House was empty in five minutes.

As everyone knows, before the Houses met on Monday last the situation had intensified. It was as nearly known as could be that there was to be no Conservative Government; and the question was, whether Mr. Gladstone would resume his sway. On this point there were so many doubts that curiosity to have an unobscured in full assembly rose to high pitch, and more people than ever crammed themselves together in all parts of the Commons' House, to obvious personal inconvenience. Again, those who might still be called Ministers ranged themselves in their familiar places, all wearing serious countenances, but with no air of resignation about them. It was noted that Mr. Chichester Fortescue and the Marquis of Hartington were not with their more or less colleagues, and this gave colour to a statement then prevalent that, even in the event of the return to power of the Gladstone Administration, they would retire. There was some speculation as to whether the two leaders would be in presence, or whether Mr. Cardwell would, on the ground of the pending of arrangements, ask for a further adjournment. As far as the Conservative chief was concerned, all doubt as to his presence was soon dissipated; for Mr. Disraeli entered, and, with his "stealthy pace," moved to his seat. As he passed the places below the gangway, on his own side, some one voice raised a slight cheer—a phantom of a cheer—and no other greeting did he receive from his party, then mustered in full force and in serried ranks. This somewhat verified rumours which went to say that the rank and file of the Conservatives had pressed hard for a return to power, demanding that they should have "their innings," now that there was a chance of their getting one. The Ministerialists were evidently on the *qui vive*. Quick and steady eyes were kept on the entrance behind the Speaker's chair, and as soon as the merest glimpse of Mr. Gladstone was caught, as by preconcert, off went the main body of them in rapturous cheers, though one did not perceive that Mr. Bouverie was moved or Mr. Fawcett sympathetic. Not a second did Mr. Gladstone keep the assembly in suspense; but, scarcely sitting down, he advanced to the table, and, with a manner somewhat in contrast with that in which he announced his resignation—a sort of half-satisfied, half-dissatisfied manner—told the history of the moment—namely, that, as Mr. Disraeli had cried craven and could not take office, he, with many groans, had consented to place his services at the disposal of her Majesty, and was in communication with his colleagues as to their willingness to eat their leek and become Ministers on sufferance. There was something in the tone in which he spoke of Mr. Disraeli's proceedings which evidently stung that gentleman, and, with a certain mixture of pettishness and haughtiness, he traversed the exactness of the statement that he had been vacillating, the fact being that he had never for a moment consented to take office. Of course, another adjournment. At length, on Thursday evening, the crisis was at an end. Mr. Gladstone, not very cheerfully, announced that he had resumed office; and Mr. Disraeli, in a vein of rather forced humour, showed how impossible it was for him to take power unless he dissolved Parliament, and really he had nothing to go to the country upon. There was little excitement, and early the House settled down into the humdrum condition which it will probably normally maintain for the Session.

PARLIAMENT.

Ministerial statements were made in both Houses on Monday. Earl Granville announced to the peers those steps which were being taken with a view to the return of Mr. Gladstone and his former colleagues to office, and proposed an adjournment of the sittings, except for judicial business, until Thursday. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered, set forth the circumstances of his return to the head of affairs. He said that while passing Sunday in the country he had received from the Queen an intimation which led him finally to abandon any expectation he might have had that the party in Opposition would construct a Government. In reply to an inquiry from her Majesty, he had stated that he placed his services at her disposal, and would confer with those who had been his colleagues in the Cabinet. He therefore proposed an adjournment until Thursday evening. After a few words in explanation from Mr. Disraeli, the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords on Thursday Earl Granville recapitulated the statement he made on Monday last as to the cause of the Government tendering their resignation, and added that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had decided to resume office, and hoped they would have the support of Parliament. The Duke of Richmond explained the course taken by Mr. Disraeli, and justified his declining to form an administration with the present House of Commons.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

The Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons on Thursday at ten minutes to four o'clock. Amongst those occupying seats in the Peers' gallery were Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Rosebery, and the Earl of Airlie.

Mr. Gladstone said: I am now able to acquaint the House that those who were my colleagues in the Cabinet until the vote of Wednesday morning last week have consented and have received her Majesty's gracious permission to resume the administration of the offices which they respectively held, and we are prepared to carry on the work of the Government as before (Hear, hear). But there has been a desire naturally felt and expressed in many quarters that some further information should be given as to the manner in which the time was occupied between Thursday last, when the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) declined to undertake the formation of a Government, and Sunday evening, when I found it my duty to place any services I could render at the disposal of her Majesty. I will therefore endeavour to explain the facts. On Friday morning I had the honour to receive from her Majesty in writing the reply which had been submitted to her Majesty by the right hon. gentleman, and I was asked for my advice thereon. Upon an examination of that reply, I doubted whether I could collect its effect with all the precision which was obviously requisite before I could proceed to tender advice. I therefore answered her Majesty's reference to the effect that I did not feel quite certain as to the purport of that reply. On Friday evening I received a communication from her Majesty which completely put an end to any doubt I might have entertained, and satisfied me that the right hon. gentleman had unconditionally refused office. Thereupon I thought it my duty to submit to her Majesty a statement. That I prepared on Friday evening, and sent it on Saturday. It was made known by her Majesty to the right hon. gentleman, and her Majesty received the reply of the right hon. gentleman at Windsor early in the evening of Sunday; and at ten o'clock on that evening her Majesty transmitted to me that reply, together with an inquiry as to whether I was prepared to resume my office in the Government. Having received that reply, which was unequivocal, it removed from my mind the last vestige of a hope that a Government would be formed by the right hon. gentleman. Therefore, without any delay, I returned an answer to the effect that "I would endeavour to arrange for a reconstruction and resumption of the offices of the Government." That task I undertook on Monday, and it has now been completed. The right hon. gentleman then read an extract from a statement which he had laid before her Majesty, in which he differed from the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) as to the duty of an Opposition under the circumstances of the vote of last week, and he then proceeded to say:—It has been said that the delay in the rearrangement of the Government was due to my reluctance to again undertake office, but I may say that it was not consciously due to that reluctance, because I should never allow a sentiment of that kind, whatever might be its value, to interfere and delay a question material to the interests of the country (Hear, hear). At the same time, I do not disguise the fact that I felt that reluctance, and I may have been unconsciously influenced by that feeling. I felt a desire for rest—(cheers)—the title to which had been in some degree earned, so far as it can be earned by labour (Hear, hear); and I further felt that the experience we had had in former years of Governments resuming their offices was not favourable. However, having undertaken our offices, we shall endeavour to discharge our duty faithfully, and I may say at once that we do not think there was anything in the vote of last week that should interfere with the course of business upon which we had previously decided, or upon the question of the duration of the present Parliament (Cheers). We shall proceed in the same manner and upon the same principles as heretofore, and we shall rely upon the support of the House of Commons (Cheers).

Mr. Disraeli followed in a long speech, in which he repeated his statement of Monday afternoon, to the effect that he had informed her Majesty that while he believed he could form a Government which would be entitled to her confidence, he could not consent to take office in the present Parliament, because he would have to face a majority of eighty or ninety arrayed against him on the first great question which might come under discussion. Then, as to the question of dissolution, he would ask what justification would there be for him to suddenly dissolve Parliament when there was no question upon which to go to the country? (A laugh.) Hon. gentlemen might laugh, but they must know that it was totally impossible for gentlemen sitting in Opposition to suddenly mature a policy to present to the country. He knew from experience what the consequence upon a party and upon the public interests was of an endeavour to carry on a Government in a House in which a large majority was arrayed against them. Her Majesty, with that judicial impartiality which she exercised on all who served her, when he hesitated to accept office, impressed upon him that if he undertook the task of forming a Government he might count upon her most cordial support, and if he desired a dissolution he might depend upon her prerogative being put in force for that result. He was obliged to represent that a dissolution would not remove the obstacles he entertained to at present taking office, and this decision he had arrived at after consulting with those who had been associated with him in public affairs. His decision might have caused disappointment to some of his supporters, but he thought all unprejudiced minds would come to the conclusion that he had acted for the best interests of the country.

The business on the paper having been disposed of, the House was counted out before nine o'clock.

NEW BOOKS.

A labour of love is sympathetically and interestingly fulfilled in *Madame de Sévigné, Her Correspondence and Contemporaries*, by the Comtesse de Puliga (Tinsley Brothers). The writer does not profess to have put forward any new facts, but aspires to have shown "Madame de Sévigné, perhaps more than has yet been done, as a woman and as a philosopher." The result is that, though Madame de Sévigné and her times have not been by any means neglected hitherto, and may not just now appear to be of such immediate importance as that which belongs to the supply of coal and to the affluents of the Oxus, an admirable character may be profitably studied in two large volumes, of which the matter and the spirit are excellent, but the English is not always unobjectionable. It may revive old memories, rekindle interest, and whet curiosity, if a brief summary be given of some prominent events in the life of Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise de Sévigné. On Feb. 5, 1623, she was born; on Aug. 4, 1643, she was married to Henri, Marquis de Sévigné; on Oct. 10, 1646, she gave birth to a daughter, "the dear sorrow of her life;" in the early part of 1648 she gave birth to a son, Charles de Sévigné, who fully reciprocated her love, but disappointed her ambitious hopes; in 1650 she discovered that her never devoted husband was the favoured lover of Ninon de Lenclos; on Feb. 4, 1651, she was made a widow by a duel which was fatal to M. de Sévigné; then, at the age of twenty-five, surrounded by admirers and beset by temptations, she vowed a vow "of perpetual widowhood and devoted maternity which, to her glory and honour, she adhered to without variation;" and on April 17, 1696, she fell a victim to smallpox. Meanwhile, on Jan. 29, 1669, her daughter, her "dear sorrow," the "prettiest girl in France," had been married to François Adhémar, Comte de Grignan, who had already lost two wives; and, forthwith, the "dear sorrow," to whom the epithet was peculiarly as well as otherwise applicable, gave—what with absence and delicate health, and debts and difficulties—more cause than ever for that motherly anxiety and self-sacrifice which were but ill repaid, and for those celebrated letters which are an imperishable monument. It cannot be necessary to call to mind the singular fascination which hangs about the period, historically considered, during which Madame de Sévigné lived, and about the circle, socially and morally considered, in which she moved; and our author has, of course, set the particular in a framework of the general, and exhibited the heroine as she appeared conspicuously in a group of her contemporaries. Madame de Sévigné, admirable and lovable as she is represented to have been, displayed one eminently human and maternal weakness—she was almost cold towards the dutiful and appreciative son, passionately tender towards the undemonstrative and unresponsive, if not unaffectionate and ungracious, daughter.

The author of *James Fraser: a Reminiscence of the Highlands of Scotland* in 1843 (Chapman and Hall) is intimately acquainted with the scenes and characters described in his pleasant narrative sketch, which has enough original interest for a complete three-volume story, if he had chosen to develop the plot conceivable from these incidents of a likely situation. It brings very agreeably before us the healthful and cheerful life of three good friends and fellow-sportsmen, Fraser, Forbes, and MacAndrew, staying at the Highland farm-house or shooting-box of Scraggan, somewhere in the north beyond Inverness, who exercise themselves in the pursuit of red deer and grouse, with a keen enjoyment, too, of the romantic scenery, the primitive manners, and the simple but delicious fare in that country, which they relish all the better for their past experience of East Indian, South African, and Canadian travels. In their conversations with neighbouring farmers and peasants some light is thrown upon the state of Scottish popular feeling, thirty years ago, with regard to that severe test of the national spirit, the dispute concerning appointments of ministers to parish pulpits in the Kirk. This agitation, which soon led to the disruption of the ecclesiastical Establishment, and to the rise of a rival Free Kirk, is shown as a cause of local disturbances, taking effect in a serious riot at the induction of Sir Robert Fairtown's presentee to Dumbrae church, when our three friends, being in those days the guests of General French and his daughter at Balvourne House, are called upon to be present at the attempted vindication of law and order. Happily, there are no lives lost in the quarrel, while Mr. Fraser has an opportunity of proving his manhood and winning the heart and hand of Miss French; so that the little story concludes at Christmas with a marriage in London. The reader of this volume will have got such a liking for the persons here introduced as to be glad of their mutual content with each other, and of their pleasures in a Highland home.

Short stories, which can be read at a sitting, are preferred for the amusement of a lazy hour by some who do not care lightly to engage in the perusal of a full-proportioned novel. They are especially suitable for the contents of a monthly magazine, with a view to the convenience of stray readers who may accidentally take up a single number. A collection of such tales, by Mr. Robert Black, is reprinted from the *Cornhill, Macmillan, and Chambers*, in a volume entitled *Lady Caroline, With Pendants* (Smith and Elder). We find them both clever and pleasant of their sort, keeping well up to the standard of quality which was set before us in "The Blackbird of Baden" and other sketches by the same author. He has a kindly and indulgent vein of humour, a good-natured way of noticing the ridiculous points of vulgarity, without the bitter tincture of scorn which comic writers too often mingle in their portraiture of the mean and coarse, or of the merely odd and queer, among existing varieties of social life. Mr. Robert Black's quiet laugh at these things is the more freely to be shared for common enjoyment because the spirit of contemptuous denunciation is far from his temper, and he does not, like some other and less tolerant satirical observers, seem to resent every failure to be *comme il faut* in appearance, conversation, and manners, as though it were a culpable offence. In the first tale of this collection, that of Lady Caroline, he has sketched a very graceful figure in a situation of pathetic constancy and innocent regret for a long-lost love. Her behaviour is so naturally described as to win our sympathy at once. The plot, indeed, is extremely slight; and much is left to be filled up by the reader's imagination with regard to the fate of young Gordon after he bravely resigns his claim to the love of the Earl's daughter. But there is sufficient interest in the purity and fidelity of her sentiment, understood and tolerated by her generous husband. Most of the other tales or sketches, which Mr. Black calls "pendants" to the one above named, are of a sprightly and diverting cast. "Petwixt Two Stools" relates the series of mistakes and derelictions, by which a gentleman named Bushby loses his successive chances of marrying either of two ladies, who would have had him if he had made them his offer at the right time—the one being a girl whom he loved, the other an endurable woman with money. The next story, "How Robinson Lost his Fellowship," is the narrative of an ordinary escapade among freakish undergraduates at Cambridge, and of its serious consequences to one real student, rather an awkward fellow, who has weakly consented to go with them. The hero of "Stubbs's

Luck," a Christmas story, belongs to the same University, which Mr. Black evidently holds in dear remembrance, and delights to celebrate in these fictitious experiences. Another instance of this occurs in "Off the Scent," where a boating man on the Cam is involved in a curious adventure by having unwarily helped a fugitive criminal to get across the river. The ground is changed in "Bar One" to the Epsom racecourse on the Derby Day, and to the suburban home of a City commercial clerk, whose suicide in despair at his losses, with the discovery of his frauds on his employers, makes a tragical end of that day's doings. In the "Red Nose" we are informed of a possible result of excessive devotion of learned studies, on the part of young women, not improving their beauty of face; but we doubt the truth of this. "The Fatal Bouquet," one of the most amusing of these trilles, narrates the ludicrous discomfiture of a man who has rashly promised, on begging the gift of a bridesmaid's bouquet at a wedding breakfast, to carry it openly about with him all that day, till he finishes with an ignominious disaster at Cremorne. There is some comic force, too, in the tale of "An Odd Shaver," the lunatic barber in Fetter-lane who was about to cut the throat of a customer, mistaking him for the Enemy of Mankind. Besides such laughable tales, Mr. Black gives us, in "Fifty Brides," a reproduction of the old Greek legend of the Danaides, which is Homeric in style and spirit. But this does not agree with the other contents of his pleasant volume.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The present session has brought forward fifty-three candidates for the fellowship of the Royal Society. Out of this number sixteen are members of the medical profession. The election day is fixed for June 12.

A meeting of the Victoria Institute took place at its rooms, 8, Adelphi-terrace, on Monday evening, when several new members were elected, and donations to the library were acknowledged from the Royal Society and Mr. J. E. Howard.

Mr. G. W. Moore's benefit, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, passed off with great éclat. There were two performances, and at each the great hall was crammed to its utmost capacity of accommodation.

In reply to an advertisement for eleven young women to be employed in London post-offices, the *Civil Service Gazette* states that about 2000 candidates presented themselves at the offices of the Commissioners in Cannon-row this week. For the eleven posts the Commissioners examined more than 1000 candidates.

A qualified assent has been given by the City Commissioners of Sewers to two schemes for introducing tramways into the City—namely, a line in High-street, Aldgate, as far as Church-row, and another along Moorgate-street as far as Fore-street. The City Commissioner of Police wrote very adversely on the subject.

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" (Lobgesang) and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" are the works to be performed, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, at the Sacred Harmonic Society's concert, on Friday next, the 28th inst., at Exeter Hall. Madame Sinico, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley will be the principal vocalists.

A public meeting was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to advocate the total abolition of the income tax. Mr. Vernon-Harcourt, M.P., who took the chair, predicted that the estimated surplus of the financial year would be greater than that of 1863, when Mr. Gladstone had to deal with one of £3,700,000.

Mr. J. S. Mill presided at a numerously-attended meeting of the Land Tenure Reform Association, held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Mill argued that the increasing value of the land belonged to the nation rather than to the proprietors of the soil, and laid down the principle that, under certain conditions, the land should be purchased of the existing owners in order to be applied to the purposes of the State.

A meeting of the Statistical Society was held on Tuesday night in the society's offices, St. James's-square, when some notes on the purchase of railways by the State were read by Mr. Biddulph Martin. Dr. Farr, F.R.S., the president of the society, occupied the chair; and, as the subject for discussion was one of especial interest, there was an unusually large attendance of members and visitors.

Organisation of charity and the establishment of a harmonious action between the poor law and the various schemes of practical benevolence are the objects of a society which held its fourth annual meeting, on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Earl of Lichfield. Lord Wharfedale, Lord Elton, the Marquis of Westminster, and the Earl of Shaftesbury were present and took part in the proceedings.

The ninth anniversary of that excellent charity, the Home for Little Boys, was celebrated, on Wednesday night, instead of by the usual dinner, by a floral and musical soiree, followed by a supper at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T. The institution is situated near Farningham, Kent, and consists of ten family houses, nine workshops, a school and chapel, and an infirmary.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday the debate on the subject of school fees was brought to a conclusion. Dr. Angus had moved a resolution asking the board to adopt the general principle that the school fees be increased as the child passed from the infant to the junior, and from the junior to the senior classes. To this the Rev. John Rodgers had moved the previous question, and this, after a discussion of some length, was carried by 20 votes to 13.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 119,053, of whom 37,737 were in workhouses and 81,316 received outdoor relief. This was a decrease of 1097 compared with the corresponding week in last year, but compared with 1871 and 1870 the above figures show a decrease of 28,675 and 50,310 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 616, of whom 475 were men, 120 women, and 21 children under sixteen.

During the week ending Saturday last 2509 births and 1499 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 55 above and the latter 190 below the average. Two persons died from smallpox, 5 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 59 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 25 from diarrhoea; the deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis were 611, while 52 persons died from various forms of violence.

Mr. Morley, M.P., presided, on Wednesday, at a breakfast at the Cannon-street Hotel, at which a testimonial amounting to more than £5800 was presented to the Rev. Dr. Moffat, who for over half a century had represented the London Missionary Society in the interior of Africa. An address to the rev. gentleman was read by the Rev. Dr. Binney, in which a hope was expressed that the guest of the day might be permitted to see and welcome to his native country his distinguished son-in-law, Dr. Livingstone.

There was a great gathering in Hyde Park on Sunday, with a twofold object—to pass resolutions in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and to advocate the unconditional release of the remaining Fenian prisoners.

The Lord Mayor, in a letter to the *Times* on the subject of Hospital Sunday, says:—"The public will be gratified, I think, to learn that the officiating ministers of more than six hundred churches and chapels have promised to have a collection on Sunday, June 15, and that nearly an equal number have given in their general adhesion to the movement, and promised a collection on some other Sunday this year, and their adherence to the day to be fixed for next year."

The third exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society took place on Wednesday. The first prize for hyacinths was taken by Messrs. Veitch and Sons. Messrs. Cutbush and Son were awarded second honours. The first and second prizes in the second class were similarly awarded. In the miscellaneous classes Lord Londesborough's collection of orchids in bloom was greatly admired, and the noble Lord received a certificate for his exhibits.

Earl Stanhope, in presiding at the annual general meeting of the Royal Literary Fund, on Wednesday, commented on the recent debate in the House of Lords on allowing Englishmen to wear foreign decorations. He observed that Great Britain and Turkey were the only countries in Europe which had no special order for the recognition of eminence in arts, literature, or science. The income for the year amounted to £4831; and the disbursements, including £2170 granted in relief, was £2343. It was announced that Mr. Gladstone has consented to preside at the anniversary dinner, on May 28.

On Thursday afternoon an influential meeting was held at the Mansion House to arrange an appeal to the public for the means of building a new wing to the London Hospital capable of containing 200 beds. The amount required is £103,000. The Lord Mayor took the chair. The Duke of Cambridge moved the first resolution, expressing sympathy with the managers in the effort they were now making. Sir Anthony Rothschild seconded the resolution. It was supported, among others, by Mr. Ayrton, and unanimously carried. Further resolutions were adopted.

A concert will take place at the residence of Frances, Countess Waldegrave, 7, Carlton-gardens, on Thursday next, the 25th inst., at three o'clock, in aid of the Clapton Incurable Home. Tickets are to be had at Lady Waldegrave's, or at 11, Carlton House-terrace.—On the 25th and 26th inst. a series of tableaux are to be given at Cromwell House, Cromwell-road, for the benefit of the Eastbourne Convalescent Hospital and the St. Mary's Schools, Soho. The entertainments are under the auspices of a long list of Royal and distinguished patrons, and they promise to be eminently attractive.—The Lord Mayor will preside at a meeting, to be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Friday, the 28th inst., at three p.m., on behalf of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, 150, Strand.—The Marquis of Lorne has consented to preside at a dinner, on May 23, for the benefit of the Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb (St. Saviour's) Church, Oxford-street, W.

The Hospital for Diseases of the Skin was established in 1841, being then the only one in this kingdom. It was founded on the mode of the Hospital of St. Louis, Paris, and was designed to afford medical aid to the poor of both sexes suffering from any form of cutaneous disease. In consequence of the improvements carried out in the neighbourhood of the premises which this hospital has so long occupied, a removal has been necessitated to the opposite side of the water, in Stamford-street, which has caused considerable outlay, to meet which special aid is required. The thirty-second anniversary festival of the institution was held, yesterday week, at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, when the Lord Mayor presided. In proposing the toast of the evening—"Success and Prosperity to this Hospital"—the Lord Mayor paid a warm tribute to the late Mr. James Startin, the originator of and senior surgeon to the hospital for more than thirty years, whose rare skill, energy, and pecuniary aid had been largely and freely devoted to the institution. Mr. Startin had bequeathed £1000 to this institution. The chairman also adverted to powerful assistance which had been rendered to this institution by the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, and by his successor in the name. The donations reached the sum of £1600.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday, rewards were conferred on the following persons for saving or attempting to save life from drowning:—On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the silver medallion was voted to Sub-Lieutenant R. J. Wood, of her Majesty's ship *Endymion*, for trying, at great hazard to his own life, to save John Buller, who fell overboard at Spithead. On the recommendation of the Duke of Cambridge, Henry Sheppard, master gunner, Royal Artillery, was awarded the bronze medal of the society for saving Juan Martinez, whose boat was capsized in Sandy Bay, Gibraltar. The bronze medal was also given to Edwin Aldridge, of her Majesty's ship *Hercules*, and the bronze clasp to H. N. Scaife (previously awarded the medal for saving life), for plunging overboard and rescuing John de Fries, Paymaster of her Majesty's ship *Minotaur*, who had fallen into 20 ft. of water at Gibraltar, on the 3rd ult.; and to R. L. C. Dickson, a boy fourteen years of age, for saving a companion named Moore, who fell through the ice in Ballybay Lake, on the 4th ult. Testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment recording the services rendered were also presented to Frederick Tutill, for saving Henry W. Austin, who fell through the ice on Lake Cavan, on the 6th ult.; to Alfred G. Jukes, for saving J. Bagnall, who was upset from a canoe at Draklow, Burton-on-Trent, on the 1st inst.; to Mark Powell, for saving Esther Stacey, who fell into the Thames at Strand-on-the-Green, Kew, on the 10th ult.; and to J. P. Dethier, for saving three children who fell through the ice on a pond at Leadonham, on Jan. 28.

POSTAL NOTICES.

After the 31st inst. stamped newspaper wrappers will not be sold to the public in smaller quantities than twelve, or multiples of twelve. Concurrently with this change, the two smaller-sized wrappers will be discontinued, the issue being limited to the larger-sized wrapper of the dimensions 12 in. by 5 in. The price for twelve wrappers will be 6½d.

Postage envelopes of a square shape, the dimensions of which are 4½ in. by 3 11-16 in., will shortly be issued. They will be sold to the public at the following prices:—1 for 1½d., 2 for 2½d., 3 for 3½d., 4 for 4½d., 6 for 6½d., 8 for 9d., 12 for 1s. 1½d., 24 for 2s. 3d., and so on. The postage envelopes of the smallest size—namely, 4 in. by 2½ in.—will be discontinued.

In order to improve the mail service with St. Helena, it has been arranged with the Union Steam-Ship Company that, commencing in April next, the packet leaving Southampton on the 15th of each month (instead of that leaving on the 5th) shall in future call at St. Helena on the outward voyage, and carry the direct mail for that colony.

SKETCHES IN NEWGATE.

In this series of Illustrations, which is, of course, not designed to favour sensational excitement, but to represent the actual arrangements of the City of London Gaol as an important public institution, our readers will see that the most painful subject is a view of the Condemned Cell. It is here that the prisoner under sentence of death, after trial at the Central Criminal Court, must pass the few remaining days of his mortal existence, while an opportunity is still afforded him of mental preparation for that tremendous passage into the unknown eternity which he is appointed shortly to go through. If but in the stone walls of this mournful chamber there were ears to hear, a memory to retain, and a tongue to repeat, the miserable and terrible expressions of guilty despair! They would sound here like that confused hubbub of the doomed sinners in the Italian poet's vision:—

*Diverse lingue, orribili favelle,
Parole di dolore, accenti d'ira,
Voci alte e fioche, e suon di man
con elle.*

The imagination that dwells upon what must have been endured in sullen solitude by many a convicted murderer, shut up in this cell of Newgate, is at first appalled by a sudden insight into the Inferno of human wickedness and wretchedness. But it may be touched with a more patient sorrow, to be soon quieted by a faith and hope "beyond these voices," in that which seems far off, yet which may be near at hand. Such are the reflections concerning the moral state and prospects of humanity, that might naturally arise in the mind of any thoughtful visitor to this sad apartment in Newgate Gaol. But it is too probably the case of many, who obtain permission to inspect the interior of a prison, that they seek merely to satisfy a vulgar curiosity, which would be pleased with examining the preliminaries of death-punishment, or even the hateful instruments of its execution. The family party who have, under the guidance of a warder, found their way into the Press-room, where the culprit, sometimes fainting with terror, is usually pinioned and hooded immediately before he is led out to the gallows, are not to be envied their privileged amusement with the strait-jacket tried in jest upon a foolish gentleman's back.

In another Illustration we present a view of the place where the bodies of persons executed at Newgate are usually buried. It is a narrow piece of ground between the prison and the Old Bailey Courthouse. Prisoners used to be taken this way from their cells to stand their trial; but an underground passage has been constructed for the purpose of late years.

"THE PICTURE-GALLERY."

When we say that the picture represented in our Engraving is by Vautier, we need not add that it is full of racy character and subtle truth of expression. In our review, a few months ago, of the exhibition of the Brussels salon, we noticed this painter's celebrated picture, "Un Diner de Circonstance dans un Village de la Forêt Noire"—a work in a somewhat similar vein of humour to the present, though far more elaborate. But the master is not less successful in scenes of the deepest pathos, as we lately saw in his picture of a village funeral. Vautier is unquestionably the foremost painter of genre in the German schools. Knaus deserves, perhaps, a place at his side, but his sympathies are less wide.

Judging by the costumes of the rustic visitors (doubtless from the neighbourhood) in the work before us, the locality of the "Gallery" represented is in Hesse; and we fancy we can identify some of the pictures as belonging to the Cassel collection. To the



SKETCHES IN NEWGATE: THE CONDEMNED CELL.

unsophisticated rustic mind, here as elsewhere, those "Old Masters" must seem to have been rather queer fellows. Most of the cattle-show people who annually flock to our own National Gallery are, we venture to say, of the same opinion; and it is clear that this Hessian farmer and his family hardly know what to make of the artists before them. The attention of these simple folk—that is, those who are grown up—is, it will be observed, absorbed by a large mythological picture, with nude figures of nymphs; and with what exquisite humour has the painter discriminated the various shades of surprise,

contributions of our Royal Academicians will occupy the whole of the "line"! By what fatality is it that English art has always been imperfectly and unworthily represented in the exhibitions of the Continent? The "authorities" of South Kensington undertake to represent the nation, and, both by official position and experience, should be competent to the task; yet each of the great gatherings with which they are connected seems to give less satisfaction than the last. Other foreign States, even small ones such as Belgium, manage their affairs quite successfully. It was said some time back that

Sir Richard Wallace had, with his usual liberality, offered to the Royal Academy to pay the expenses of conveying British works of art to and from the Vienna Exhibition. We are glad to hear that this offer has not been accepted. It would have been strange had so rich a body as the Royal Academy allowed itself to be indebted to private generosity in such a matter.

The committee for erecting a memorial to the late Dean Milman have commissioned Mr. F. J. Williamson to execute a recumbent figure of the Dean in marble, to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

In our review a fortnight back of the Exhibition of Lady Artists we remarked that the ablest work in drawing and modelling—if photography has not been pressed into service—is a portrait by Miss E. Thompson. An attention to minutiae of individuality, even in the conformation of the ear, and the sudden perspective of the receding side of the face, naturally suggested the reference to photography; we are, however, assured by two correspondents that photography has had nothing to do with this very conscientious and creditable portrait.

The Princess of Wales has consented to preside at the distribution of medals gained by the students of the Female School of Arts, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, on the 26th inst., in the theatre of the University of London.

A portrait of Prince Arthur in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, painted, by command, in oil on a photographic basis, is on view at Messrs. Maull and Co.'s, Cheapside. It is a generally meritorious work of its kind.

Sir J. Lubbock's bill proposes to provide for the preservation of ancient national monuments by the appointment of a commission, which is to be a corporation. The remains it is intended to protect in-



THE PRESS-ROOM: TRYING ON THE PINNING JACKET.

clude mounds, tumuli, barrows, cromlechs, cairns, tombs, dolmens, menhirs, earthworks, walls, dykes, fosses, caves, excavations, structures, works, stones, or circles or collections of stones, "together with the sites thereof," and any parts of any such monuments. It is proposed to appoint the Inclosure Commissioners to be Commissioners for the purposes of the Act, together with the Master of the Rolls, the Presidents of the Societies of Antiquaries of England and Scotland, the President of the Irish Academy, and the Keeper of the British Antiquities in the British Museum. These gentlemen, too, have powers, under the Treasury, to protect remains of the kinds specified, which are not within any park, garden, or pleasure ground, and do not form parts of any fortress or ecclesiastical edifice. Injurers are to be subject to penalties and payment of expenses, to be recoverable as debts are recoverable. We trust that there is a better prospect now for our national monuments to be preserved than when the Society of Antiquaries made their recent report to the First Commissioner of Works.

Messrs. Barnard, of Oxford-street, have improved their diaphane process for the ornamental colouration of windows, and, under the name of Vitremanie, are about to publish a number of designs which may be very easily transferred from paper to glass, the result being more brilliant than has hitherto been attained by any substitute for stained glass.

"THE HAPPY LAND," AT THE COURT THEATRE.

The controversy between Miss Litton and the Lord Chamberlain relative to the burlesque of Mr. Gilbert's "Wicked World," under the above title, has doubtless excited curiosity in other quarters than the merely theatrical. We present the scene which has raised the opposition of the authorities in which Mr. W. H. Fisher, Mr. W. J. Hill, and Mr. Edward Righton were, in the characters of

three members of the Government, directed by the dramatic satirists to deliver themselves of certain opinions on the doings of mortals, not altogether unfavourable to the carnal comforts in which they are apt to indulge, winding up the scene with a break-down, in the act of dancing which our Illustrator has depicted them. After the full account which we have given of the matter in our previous Number, we shall not be expected to extend our remarks upon it to any great length. It certainly first appeared as if the Lord Chamberlain, by licensing an objectionable drama, had proved the inutility of his office; but the subsequent explanations showed that the piece as licensed and the piece as played differed in most important particulars. Nevertheless, the original outline is the same, and the difference affects in a very slight degree the situation selected for our Engraving. Whether it is

"Marriage Lines," was produced on Monday at the Court Theatre. It is adapted from a tale by the same author, and abounds in theatrical effects. To the subject, however, serious objection may be taken. We are weary of plays in which bigamy is the main argument. We have had too many of them, and regret to have to record the performance of another. Muriel Mardon (Miss Gainsborough), the daughter of an actor (Mr. Edward Righton), is victimised by an ostensible travelling photographer, calling himself Luttrell (Mr. Edgar Bruce), who contracts a marriage with her, for the purpose of getting possession of a sum of fifteen hundred pounds, which he knows has been left to her by an aunt. He succeeds, and escapes by the train to London. As, however, a collision had occurred, and it is generally supposed that he perished miserably from an explosion of petroleum, the young lady innocently con-

proper for the functionaries of the State to be placed personally on the stage in such ridiculous attitudes, and engaged in such whimsical action, may be left to the good taste of the public; and we risk little in stating that the majority of those who take an interest in theatrical affairs have decided against the attempt to introduce the practice. Steps have already been taken to prevent it from obtaining; and the individualising by Mr. Odger by his costume at another house has been prohibited, as well as the endeavour at the Court Theatre to point the personality in the direction of her Majesty's Cabinet. The spectator will therefore not only not be permitted to see the right honourable gentlemen simulated as to their features and head-dress, but will have to trust to his imagination altogether, and accept the bare suggestions of the pantomime actually presented. Even this, however, is a license which ought not to be too frequently abused, though it may not be expedient to interdict it altogether. Without the make-up so little can, indeed, be done, that the evil is not likely to prove sufficiently profitable to exhibit any very great tendency of spreading beyond tolerable limits.

A "new and original drama," in three acts, by J. Daly Besemeres, entitled



SKETCHES IN NEWGATE: THE BURYING-GROUND.



SCENE FROM "THE HAPPY LAND," AT THE COURT THEATRE.

tracts a second marriage with a member of Parliament. Luttrell returns just at the time, and demands from her father the actress's savings, which are considerable, both as her husband and as the condition of keeping secret the fact that he is yet alive. Mardon submits, but threatens never to leave Luttrell while he lives, until Muriel is safe from his misconduct. Mardon is able to maintain his position for some time, but at last succumbs, from the effects of his self-imposed vigilance. Luttrell again appears, and defies his opponents; but then an Irish lady, whom Luttrell had also married, identifies the impostor, and thus Luttrell enjoys only a short-lived triumph. Some of the scenes are effective, but the whole is painful and unpleasing. Mr. E. Righton, as Ralph Mardon, acted with force and discrimination; and Miss Gainsborough manifested much feeling. Mr. W. H. Fisher, too, as the second husband, Percy Herbert, made the character very interesting. But the best-supported part was, perhaps, the Hibernian Honor (Miss Marie O'Berne), who, as Luttrell's first wife, brings the piece to a happy termination. It was favourably received.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Until Wednesday last no racing had taken place in the vicinity of Bristol for more than a quarter of a century, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that, the opening of the new racecourse, which was honoured by the attendance of the Prince of Wales, attracted nearly 100,000 spectators. The weather has been very much against the completion of the grand stand, paddocks, and inclosures; but when finished they will be second to none in the kingdom, as, from first to last, the directors of the company have expended about £10,000. The steeplechase course is two miles long, and has eleven natural and two artificial jumps, as well as two flights of hurdles in the run in. The flat-race course is a mile and three quarters in length. Capital sport was provided for the opening day, the City Grand Annual Hurdle race being the most important event. It fell to Cramoisi (11 st. 7 lb.), who recently won the principal hurdle-race at Croydon. He was ridden by Mr. Yates; and it was principally owing to his resolute finish that the horse beat Fiddle (10 st. 7 lb.) by a short head. Normanby (11 st. 1 lb.) again fell; and Eskerdale (10 st. 12 lb.) did not show to such advantage as at Croydon. Several well-known animals took part in the Ashton Court Steeplechase. Vagabond (10 st. 9 lb.) ran kindly for once in his life; and, being well served by his turn of speed, won pretty easily by five lengths from the luckless David Copperfield (10 st. 8 lb.). Snowstorm (12 st. 7 lb.) managed to run fourth, in spite of his heavy weight; but his stable companion, Ryshworth, did not become a better favourite for the Grand National; while, on the other hand, the poor performance of Silvermere (10 st. 10 lb.) had no depressing effect on the market position of Casse Tête.

A sad fatality seems to hang over the York and Ainsty Hunt. It is only three years ago since the master (Sir Charles Slingsby), Orvis (the huntsman), and others, were drowned in that terrible accident on the river Ure. Then Powter, the first whip, died from the effects of a fall; and now Tom Squires, the huntsman, has also met with a violent death. Last Thursday week his horse fell in attempting to jump a stile into a lane, and poor Squires broke his left shoulder-bone and fractured five of his ribs. It is probable that he also sustained some internal injuries, for, though he was sensible within a quarter of an hour of the accident, he died on Sunday morning.

Mr. Algernon Rushout has accepted the mastership of the North Cotswold Hounds. The members of the hunt present the retiring master, Earl Coventry, with the portraits of his Lordship and the Countess on horseback, painted by Sir F. Grant.

Both University crews have been hard at work during the past few days, and it is becoming the general opinion that nothing but accident can avert another "Dark Blue" defeat. Mr. Hoskyns, who rows No. 2 in the Cambridge boat, has met with an accident to one of his arms, but will probably be able to resume work in a day or two, and, even should this not be the case, an efficient substitute could doubtless be found. The Oxford men row very prettily, and are well together for a certain distance, but there is no life in the boat, and two or three of the crew seem unable to stay over the course. Their opponents, on the other hand, though decidedly rougher, are very powerful, and showed great speed in several short spins with a London twelve on Wednesday last. The betting at present is about 5 to 2 on Cambridge, and, from all we have seen and heard, these long odds are fully justified.

The match for the sculling championship between Joseph Sadler and R. Bagall, to which we alluded last week, has, after all, come to nothing, as the latter, dissatisfied with Sadler's conduct in the matter, has withdrawn his challenge.

A week ago the prospects of Cambridge in the forthcoming inter-university sports appeared very bright; but the recent three days' meeting at Oxford has entirely altered the complexion of affairs, and it now appears certain that the dark blue representatives will carry off at least six of the nine events. In the first place, G. H. Urison, who was so formidable two years ago, appears to have benefited greatly by his enforced rest, and won the 100 yards, the quarter mile, and the 150 yards handicap (the last named from scratch) in rare style. Then F. H. Wood and M. Graham both jumped

5 ft. 7 in., a great improvement on their previous performances, though it must not be forgotten that the competition took place on the path, and not on the grass, as usual. W. H. Game threw a cricket-ball 127 yards 1 ft. 3 in., which is the longest throw on record, in making which, however, he was greatly assisted by a terrific wind. This remark does not apply to S. S. Browne's magnificent throw with the hammer, which he hurled 122 ft. 4 in., beating the best throw on record by nearly 10 ft. W. M. Smith-Dorrien secured both the one-mile and three-mile races. In the mile he won by a couple of yards from E. A. Sandford, in the splendid time of 4 min. 31½ sec., and four men in the race beat 4 min. 35 sec., an unprecedented event in the annals of amateur running.

A London team journeyed to Sheffield, on Saturday last, and played a football-match—the first half under Sheffield and the last under association rules. The Northerners won by two goals to one. On the following Monday nearly the same eleven appeared at Nottingham, and a capital contest resulted in a draw, no goal being kicked by either side.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Yates's handsome but conditional bequest for endowing a chair of mineralogy and geology at University College has been saved to this college by a decision of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Mellish. The condition was that the testator's rules for the conduct of the chair should be accepted within a year. As he died without framing any rules the stipulation could not be complied with, and Vice-Chancellor Malins held that this invalidated the bequest. His decision was reversed on appeal to the Lord Chancellor.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried at the Lincoln Assizes on Monday. The plaintiff was Miss Annie Hammond, a pretty girl of eighteen years of age, and the defendant, Mr. Belton, twenty-three years of age, who farms his own property. At the close of the case for the plaintiff, an arrangement was come to for a verdict for the plaintiff for £500. Another action—Bishop v. Campion—came before the Sub-Sheriff of Glamorganshire and a jury at Swansea on the same day for assessment of damages. Plaintiff is the daughter of a civil engineer, and defendant is a surveyor. Damages were laid at £5000, and the jury awarded £450. At the Devon Assizes, on Tuesday, Baron Pigott tried a breach-of-promise case, "Burgoyne v. Oldrieve." The plaintiff is the daughter of a farmer living at Pleasant Valley, Dartmouth, and defendant was, until lately, town councillor of the borough. Both parties were above forty years of age. Some amusement was caused by reference to the custom that in leap year the lady may make the gentleman an offer, and if he refuses, the penalty he has to pay is to give the lady a silk dress. The plaintiff, however, denied telling the defendant this, but admitted saying to him, when he complained that he did not get much encouragement from the ladies, "It's leap year; you need not be afraid." The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff—damages, £150.

Mr. Evan Matthew Richards, member for Cardiganshire, at the Glamorganshire Assizes, on Tuesday, entered an action for libel against Thomas Elford, member of the Swansea corporation. Damages were laid at £5000. The defendant had spread a report to the effect that the plaintiff was receiving £2000 per annum from the Great Western Railway Company to promote their interest in Parliament, and that was the only reason he went there. The jury, after a short consultation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £100.

In the Sheriff's Court, on Monday, a jury was called upon to assess damages in an action entered for trial in the Court of Exchequer, in which Mr. R. H. Tunbridge claimed £5000 from the Great Eastern Railway Company, as compensation for injuries received in an accident which took place between Norwich and Yarmouth. A verdict for £2500 was taken by consent. At the Carnarvon Assizes on Wednesday Mrs. Richards obtained a verdict by consent for £600 damages for personal injuries, in an action which she brought against the London and North-Western Railway Company.

The suspension of Mr. W. Forrest, of Blackburn, cotton-spinner and manufacturer, is announced. The liabilities are estimated at £90,000. A petition for liquidation has been filed in the Blackburn County Court, and the estate, it is said, is likely to show a surplus over liabilities.

At the Cork Assizes Mr. Justice Fitzgerald reduced from £1000 to £750 the amount of compensation allowed by the grand jury to the widow of John Hourihan, who was shot in September last. He did so on the ground that the grand jury, in estimating the sum which should be given, had taken elements into consideration which were foreign to the case.

The investigation of the claims for injury done by the riots of last August at Belfast has concluded, having lasted twenty-six days. There were 257 claimants, whose total claims were £14,197 0s. 10d., and the sums awarded amounted in all to only £3287 16s. 6d.

Edwin Noyes, Ellen Vernon, and Jules Mennier—the three prisoners who are charged on suspicion of being concerned with Albert F. Warren, alias Horton, who has absconded, in the extensive forgeries upon the Bank of England—were again brought up, at the Mansion House, yesterday week, for examination. In the course of the proceedings, Ellen Vernon, in whose possession £2717 in gold was found at the Euston station, was called as a

witness, Mr. Poland having intimated that he withdrew the charge which had been made against her. Vernon, in the course of her deposition, described the relations upon which she had lived with George Bidwell, one of the persons for whose arrest a reward of £500 has been offered. She also spoke of the acquaintance of Bidwell with Macdonnell and with Austin Bidwell, who is believed to be Warren, both of whom are suspected of having been implicated in the forgeries, and for whose apprehension two other sums of £500 each have been offered. The inquiry was again adjourned, Mennier and Vernon having been discharged and Noyes conveyed to Newgate. On Thursday there was another examination to show the changing of bank-notes by the prisoner into gold between Jan. 1 and Feb. 23 to the extent of over £23,000, and the subsequent conversion of gold into notes by the man Macdonnell, and the case was again adjourned. Two men and a woman who were arrested in Cork with large sums of money in their possession, on suspicion of having been concerned in these forgeries, have been discharged.

A watch lost six years ago in the Agricultural Hall has been restored to its owner. It was taken, on the morning of the 12th inst., to a pawnbroker in the Blackfriars-road, and, as it was of considerable value, and the woman who brought it could give no satisfactory account of her possession of it, she was given into custody.

After hearing the complaint of Captain Pierce against a broker named Bruce, who, as was alleged, conspired with others not in custody to obtain money by false pretences at a public auction, Mr. D'Eyncourt said the system carried on by brokers at sales was abominable, and constituted a public nuisance; but, with all his desire to send the case for trial, he doubted if the evidence would convict, and he therefore discharged the prisoner.

Mrs. Elizabeth Coffey, being much annoyed by fowls, caught a hen which had fled into her house, and mangled its head in a cruel manner by cutting off the comb with a table-knife. Mr. Partridge, the Southwark police magistrate, has sent her to two months' hard labour in the Wandsworth House of Correction.

Prout and Chapman, who purchased a large quantity of goods professedly on account of Messrs. Paul Henwood and Co., and then pledged them, have been committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Correction of a female pupil in a school at Wolverhampton by kicks in addition to a caning over the head is disallowed by the stipendiary magistrate of the town, and Mr. Sampson Hurrell, the schoolmaster by whom this rigorous mode of discipline was practised, has been fined £10, with costs.

At the Dorset Assizes, last week, Mr. Justice Grove sentenced to five years' penal servitude Maria Trutch, alias the Hon. Mrs. Treherne, charged with swindling tradesmen at Weymouth. She afterwards went to Bath, where she ordered a monument "for a dear relative in the north," at a cost of £70. It was shown that very recently the prisoner had been an inmate of the Swindon Workhouse.

As the Omagh jury have not been able to agree in the case of Montgomery, indicted for the murder of Mr. Glass, the assizes have been adjourned to the 27th inst., when the prisoner will be re-tried.

An agrarian murder of the old, ruthless, dastardly type, which had happily become less and less frequent in Ireland, is reported from Ennis. Mr. McCarthy had bought some land over the heads of other tenants; and his body has been found in one of the fields, with the skull cleft by a hatchet, and with mutilations showing the ferocity of his murderers. Three men, a father and his sons, are in custody on suspicion.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription.

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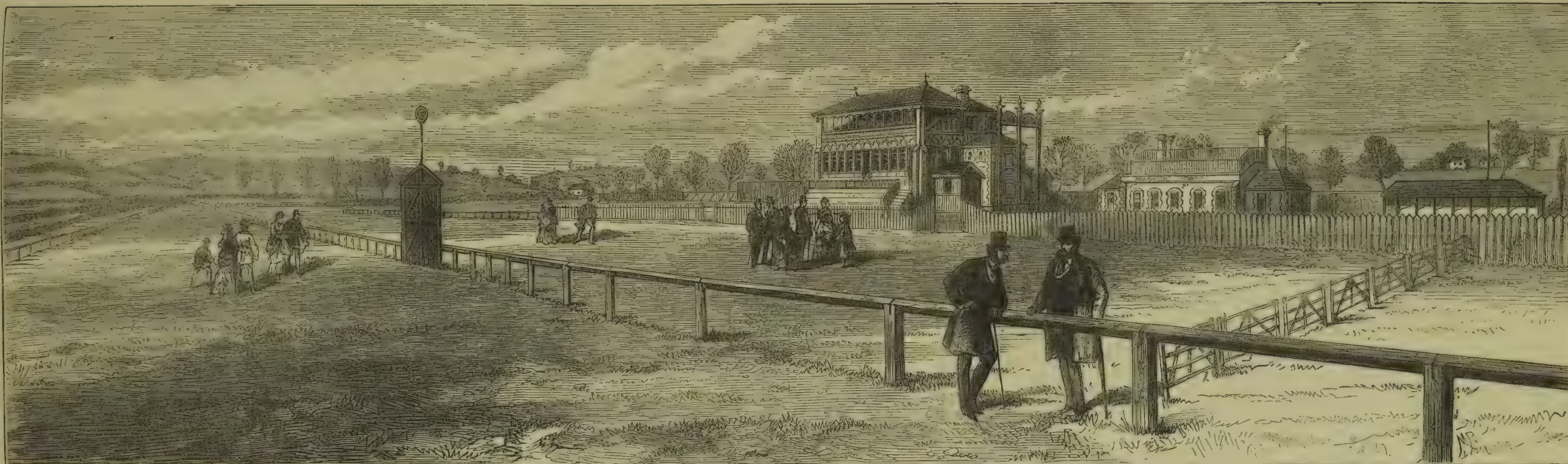
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PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

BORN JAN. 8, 1864.



THE NEW RACECOURSE, BRISTOL: THE GRAND STAND.



THE NEW RACECOURSE, BRISTOL: VIEW FROM NEAR THE GRAND STAND.

BY THE WAY.

Our eminently practical friends, the Irish in London, held a tolerably large and reasonably decorous meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday last, to discuss the Treaty of Limerick, with which topic was connected the question whether the imprisoned Fenians ought not to be discharged. It may be assumed that of the document in question some dozen among the thousands may possibly have heard, but whether even that dozen would come off very well in an examination as to its date and the parties to it may reasonably be doubted. However, it was a very harmless theme. But all the men and women present had heard of the Fenians, and doubtless this part of the discussion was generally interesting. A Mr. O'Leary informed his hearers that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe had both declared, in public speeches, that the Fenian revolt was justified, and therefore that it was not merely tyrannical, but, what must have seemed to the crowd far worse, illogical, to detain revolvers in prison. A Mr. O'Callaghan took up the matter on a different ground, and pleaded for the prisoners on the ground that what they did was under the influence of "a drop of drink;" and we must say that this is the only plea on their behalf to which Englishmen can listen with any patience. If the incarcerated patriots had only thought of this before, and had declared that whisky and not wickedness had led them astray, we verily believe that English members would have urged their discharge. However, Mr. O'Callaghan's suggestion did not seem to find much favour, and subsequent orators got back to "lofty tumbling," the chairman finally declaring that all the Irish in the world had sworn that their country should be free. We do not know that the meeting did any harm beyond disturbing a quiet London Sunday, and the way the marshals of the procession beat the roughs out of the trees and generally discouraged them was an example to the Odger and Bradlaugh mobs. A mock-litany fellow was also severely handled. On the whole, therefore, we have not much to complain of, but the fewer of such demonstrations the better. At all events, let another treaty be selected as a text—that of Utrecht, for instance, is quite as much to the purpose as the other, and is capable of much more brilliant illustration, as even less is known about it than about the Treaty of Limerick.

Shropshire juries have, or used to have, a character for more intelligence than is found in the average bucolic jury-box. We do not, therefore, feel justified in writing every member of a certain twelve that which Dogberry so much wished that he had been written down, until we hear a little more. A deaf and dumb man, excited to fury because a fowl flew into a room where he was, seized a broom and attacked, not the feathery biped, but his own brother, and knocked him about in a most savage manner. This was in Oswestry, an enlightened town, with an excellent newspaper, reading-rooms, and all the other appliances of educational science. The violent man was tried at the sessions, and not only was he acquitted, but the verdict was followed by most uproarious shoutings on the part of the population of Oswestry. The outrages do not seem to have been disputed, and the condition of the brother spoke for itself. Therefore we own to being puzzled as to the cause of the verdict, and still more of the jubilation. We must really ask Oswestry to explain itself, and account for this apparent patronage of inhumanity. The London papers call the affair "a Welsh verdict," but Oswestry is not in Wales, nor would the "proud Salopians" feel flattered at being taken for Welshmen. However, if on this occasion they can ride off on such a suggestion, perhaps they may like to avail themselves of it.

We remember talking, during a voyage on the Danube, to an American who took an intelligent interest in British affairs, and his informing us that he had a distinct idea as to the best way of tranquillising Ireland. "The first thing I would do, Sir," he said, "would be to exterminate all the ministers of religion, of whatever denomination." We were too deeply troubled at the mingled profanity and cruelty of this proposal to ask for further details. In the case of Ireland any religious influences are better than none at all. In the case of Spain, we hardly know whether we ought to speak so decidedly, especially as the telegrams daily inform us that the clergy are turning the tables, and that the curés in the Carlist interest are perpetually shooting their afflicted parishioners. But in the case of Zanzibar we are inclined to believe that the American remedy might be justifiable. We read that Sir Bartle Frere's mission is an entire failure, for the Sultan has been worked upon by his prelates to refuse to make an anti-slave-trade treaty. Their cardinal, or whatever he is called, has discovered that slavery is a religious institution, probably originating in some Council of an African Trent, and that it would be persecution as well as atheism to put it down. We remember hearing Lord Torington, in the House of Lords, justify his having hung up an obnoxious Cingalese priest, and his Lordship answered the objection that was made to his having hanged a divine in his clerical garment, by stating, amid the laughter of the House (the great Duke of Wellington joining), that if he had not done so the reverend gentleman must have been suspended *in puris naturalibus*, as he had no other clothes. There is a precedent, in case the Sultan should be egged on to push matters to extremity.

Many adventurous English ladies will smile at a paragraph which comes from America, and which implies that the ascent of Mont Blanc is regarded by "Yenghee" assurance offices as a feat of extraordinary peril. We shall be told next that it is a feat of peril to walk up the Great Pyramid by the well-known corner. An office in Baltimore has, however, refused to pay an assurance because its subject, a Dr. Bean, perished on the mountain. It must be clear to everybody acquainted with the locality that this unfortunate gentleman must either have been in a state of health that would have rendered an ascent of Ben Nevis or Ben Primrose equally dangerous, or that he must have gone without guides, or refused to obey them. We have frequently written against the folly which unacclimatised travellers commit in hastily venturing on mountain work, but with proper precautions there is rather less danger in ascending the great Mont Blanc than there used to be in crossing Piccadilly, at the hour when all the world's carriages were out, in order to get to Mr. Albert Smith's exhibition of the ascent. We suppose that somebody explained this to the Baltimore actuaries, as they agreed to a verdict for 3500 dollars, and to pay costs.

Is this too good news to be true? Shall we once more be able to order a dozen of oysters without feeling that we are wronging persons who have lawful claims upon us, to say nothing of the sentimental feeling which some amiable persons who write tell us to cultivate, to the effect that we have no right to a costly lunch while Bill Stiggins, the hedger and ditcher, cannot afford a meat-dinner? We read that a new bed of oysters has been discovered between Fleetwood and Whitehaven, and that it covers 800 square miles, loaded with layers of bivalves, of rough shell, but delicate flavour. Why do not some of our contemporaries send off special commissioners, in the interest of us oystrophagi, to ascertain facts? We had a good deal rather hear about this than about costermongers and thieves' kitchens.

Let me extol a cat on oysters fed,
I'll have a party at the Bedford Head,

says Pope. Cats get very few oysters nowadays, and a party at the Bedford has to pay dearly for them. Even at the club, conscientious men look twice at the figures set opposite the item on the *carte*, and if they then order the expensive dainty it is from a higher motive than epicureanism—a sense that it is an Englishman's duty to encourage trade, which has made our island what it is. But if this promised land, or sea, of oysters be not a myth, we shall be able to reject the foolish teaching of "Dyet's Dry Dinner" (Butler, 1599) and disregard the way the months spell their names.

When a railway company has obtained the conviction of an offender against any of its laws, is it entitled to print the fact on placards and proclaim in large letters to all who use the line that John Smith, of so-and-so, was, on a given day, punished by magistrates? The point has been raised at Brighton, such a notification having been posted up in reference to a gentleman who, in the interest of a lady's luggage, appears to have applied Mr. Grantley Berkeley's remedy to the head of a porter. His counsel asked, somewhat comprehensively, that the company might be committed and be tried for a libel. The Bench thought that the paper had been stuck up and that it was true, but did not think that it was so far for the public benefit as to come within the spirit of the Act of Parliament and to become privileged. Therefore the Brighton Company has been committed for trial, and the proceedings will be removed into the Queen's Bench. While that august tribunal is settling the point, perhaps Judges will say whether an amusing revenge perpetrated a few years ago was legal. A gentleman recovered damages from some railway company, and whenever he travelled thereafter on its line he wore on his hat a placard stating that "This company was made to refund money out of which it sought to cheat me, the person below this hat."

THE NEW BRISTOL RACECOURSE.

The new racecourse at Bristol, used this week for the Bristol and Western Counties Steeplechases and Hurdle Races, and the meeting of the Grand National Hunt, attended by the Prince of Wales, is situated one mile from the city, on the southern road. The approach to this high ground, from the Bristol railway station, crosses Bath Bridge, over the present artificial channel of the river Avon, which was diverted from its old course, now the floating harbour, about eighty years ago; the road thence goes up hill to the racecourse. The new course has been formed by a joint-stock company, of which Mr. S. Hyde was the most active promoter. Two views of the ground are shown in our Engravings, with the Grand Stand, and with a temporary additional wooden stand in Tattersalls' inclosure. The course has been laid out by Messrs. Clarke and Holland, on a plan which is highly approved. It is provided, for the steeplechases, with a number of good fences, post and rail or earthen bank, and with five or six ditches close to the fences. The first horse to go over the ground, on Saturday last, was the Duke of Hamilton's mare, Molly Bawn, entered for two of the races. The Prince of Wales is a guest at Berkeley Castle during the three days of this meeting.

CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT.

It is twenty-one years, says the *Times*, since Mr. Disraeli first took office; and in those twenty-one years there have been nine Administrations:—

1. In February, 1852, Lord J. Russell's Administration, being in a minority of nine on an amendment of the Militia Bill (moved by Lord Palmerston), resigned office, and the late Earl of Derby became Premier, with Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Parliament was dissolved in July, and on Dec. 16 the new House of Commons rejected Mr. Disraeli's Budget by a majority of nineteen, the division being 305 against 286, for refusing his proposition to increase the house tax.

2. The Earl of Aberdeen then, in December, 1852, became Premier, with Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. This Administration resigned on being defeated by a large majority, on Jan. 29, 1855, on Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee of inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol.

3. In February, 1855, a new Government was formed, with Lord Palmerston as Premier. It was defeated in the House of Commons on Feb. 19, 1858, on the second reading of the bill for making conspiracy to murder a felony (after Orsini's attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French); the vote being 215 against 234, a majority of nineteen against the Government.

4. The Earl of Derby then became Premier again, and Mr. Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer. This Ministry was defeated on the second reading of its Reform Bill, on March 31, 1859, and in the following month Parliament was dissolved. In the new House of Commons, on June 10, 1859, a vote of want of confidence was carried as an amendment to the Address, the numbers being 325 against 312.

5. Lord Palmerston then became Prime Minister, with Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In October, 1865, Lord Palmerston died.

6. In November, 1865, Earl Russell succeeded to the Premiership. On June 18, 1866, this Ministry was defeated on its Reform Bill; a motion made by Lord Dunkellin in favour of the borough franchise being based on rating instead of rental being carried by 315 against 304.

7. The Ministry having thereupon resigned, the late Earl of Derby again formed a Government, with Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

8. In February, 1868, Lord Derby being obliged by illness to resign, Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister. On April 30, 1868, Mr. Gladstone's first resolution for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was carried against the Government; and Mr. Disraeli shortly afterwards announced that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as the state of public business would permit. The dissolution was delayed until November, in order that the new constituencies under the Reform Bills might vote. On Dec. 2, Mr. Disraeli, in a public letter, announced the resignation of his Government, the result of the elections being adverse to it.

9. On Dec. 9, 1868, Mr. Gladstone and the new Government received the seals of office. His is the twelfth Administration which has been in office in the reign of Queen Victoria.

The Premiers in Queen Victoria's reign have been Lord Melbourne, who was in office at the accession; Sir R. Peel 1841; Lord J. Russell, 1846; Earl of Derby, 1852; Earl of Aberdeen, 1852; Viscount Palmerston, 1855; Earl of Derby, 1858; Viscount Palmerston, 1859; Earl Russell, 1865; Earl of Derby, 1866; Mr. Disraeli, 1868; and Mr. Gladstone, 1868.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands. The *Gazette* also announces that Mr. Francis Dillon, Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, is to be created a Knight of the United Kingdom.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

FORMATION, QUANTITY, AND DURATION OF COAL.

Mr. A. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S., began his second lecture, on Thursday week, by calculations on the time probably occupied in the formation of coal; first considering the time taken in the present day for the deposit of a particular stratum in the beds of great rivers, such as the Danube, the Rhine, and the Ganges, which carry down solid matters in solution, and then, taking into account the time required for the production of a layer of vegetable deposit of the thickness of the coal-beds—the estimated result being that about half a million of years would be required for the accumulation of the whole, including coal, sandstone, shale, and ironstone. These calculations, however, are based upon the assumption that plants grew then at the same rate as now; whereas, in all probability, growth and decomposition in former ages proceeded much more rapidly, the temperature being higher, and the quantity of moisture and carbonic acid greater. Mr. Harcourt then referred to the calculations reported by the Royal Commission in respect to the quantity and duration of our supply of coal. The estimated present amount for England and Wales being 80,000 million tons; Scotland and Ireland, 10,000 millions; amount believed to exist under newer formations, 56,000 millions: total, 146,000 millions. At the present rate of consumption our coal may last 1273 years; this being irrespective of the effects of a rise in price and of economy in fuel. 4000 ft. was taken as the utmost depth at which it is possible to get coal, on account of the increase of temperature as we descend. Tables were next referred to, showing the annual production of coal in various British and foreign coal-fields. In 1870, 110,000,000 tons were raised in the United Kingdom, 22,000,000 in the German Zollverein, 6,000,000 in France; in 1865, in the United States, 14,000,000; in 1862, in Belgium, 14,000,000. The difference in various kinds of coal Mr. Harcourt attributed to the subsequent heating of the bed after its formation; and anthracite is merely coal which has been slowly coked under great pressure. The heating power of coal was explained to depend upon the fulfilment of a simple axiom: those quantities of any two combustible bodies which require an equal amount of oxygen for combustion evolve equal quantities of heat; and reference was made to tables giving the number of pounds of water evaporated by different kinds of coal when burnt: 1 lb. of a Welsh coal evaporated 10.1 lb. of water, and 1 lb. of a north country coal evaporated 7.7 lb. In conclusion, Mr. Harcourt exhibited the properties of the two principal gases evolved from coal—the well-known heavy gas, carbonic acid, and the inflammable marsh gas or firedamp, which becomes explosive when mixed with ten times its bulk of common air.

CORAL REEFS AND THEIR ARCHITECTS.

Professor Allman, M.D., F.R.S., at the evening meeting on the 14th inst., began his discourse by describing the well-known structure of the sea-anemone as a fleshy sac attached at one end to a rock with a crown of feelers or tentacles, and possessing a second sac opening into the body-cavity, or true stomach communicating with the sea, which is the distinguishing mark of the Cœlenterata. The sea-anemone remains all its life a soft fleshy animal; but the little creatures who resemble it—the coral animals—secrete from the sea-water carbonate of lime, or limestone, and deposit it in their tissues, so becoming gradually petrified, except in their tentacles and stomachs. When these soft parts are washed away, a calcareous model is left—true coral. These animals, by throwing out buds (polypes) like a plant, are converted into a compound colony; and when these buds are closely impacted, they form branched corals, such as *Astræa* and *Dendrophyllia*, which build up the reefs and coral islands. The red coral of commerce is not a reef-builder. The Professor then commented upon the region inhabited by these creatures, the great seas in the vicinity of the equator, its brilliant atmosphere, and its exuberance of happy life, and especially upon the flowers of a coral garden, the builders of coral reefs, and the architects of islands. These are entirely confined to a region of the ocean on each side of the equator, about 30 deg. N. and S., the mean temperature of which never falls below 68 deg. F. Coral formations are divided into atolls or lagoon islands, barrier reefs, and fringing reefs. The atoll is the typical coral island—a circular ring of coral rising out of the ocean, generally clothed with rich tropical vegetation, and breached in several places, of which the Maldivé Archipelago is an example; a barrier reef is a ridge of coral running parallel to the shores of a continent or ordinary island, including a channel of deep still water; and a fringing reef is smaller, scarcely including any channel between it and the land. The opinion that coral-formers either commenced their labours at the bottom of the ocean and worked continuously upwards to the surface, or that they established themselves round the crater of a submarine volcano, has been disproved by the observations of Darwin, who enjoyed special opportunities of studying the phenomena during the voyage of the *Beagle*, and who based his theory upon incontestable facts—that the animals cannot live at unlimited depths below the surface; that they love the agitated surface of the sea, where they are constantly exposed to the breaking and aerated surf, and to the light and heat of the tropical sun; and that from twenty to thirty fathoms is the greatest depth at which they can live. It has also been proved that there is no known volcanic crater whose diameter approaches that of many atolls. The fragments of coral brought up from great depths are considered to have been sunk by depression in the bed of the sea. After referring to the important geological changes in various parts of the earth and their connection with this subject, Professor Allman described the way in which the coral animals proceed in their work. After attaching themselves to a mountain rock, rooted in the bottom of the sea, they build outwards and downwards till they arrive at depths unsuited to the exertion of their functions, and upwards till they reach the surface of the sea. The island slowly subsides, but the reef-builders, with untiring energy, extend their work. The reef grows larger; although the waves continually counteract the work, and break it into coral mud and sand; and eventually soil is formed out of the decomposed fragments in which terrestrial plants may take root. The living coral is a constant quantity, but the dead is constantly increasing. Montgomery truly says,

I saw the living pile ascend
The mausoleum of its architects
Still dying upwards as their labours closed;
Slime the material, but the slime was turned
To adamant by their petrific touch;
Ere were their frames, ephemeral their lives,
Their masonry imperishable.

IDEALISM AND REALISM.

Professor W. K. Clifford, in his third and concluding lecture on the Philosophy of the Pure Sciences, on Saturday last, considered a series of alleged universal statements belonging to arithmetic, to pure logic, and to what is termed the analysis of position. In his opening remarks he said that language is part of the apparatus of thought, but not all the apparatus; that statements respecting arithmetic (such as that six and three are nine) are really statements about certain other apparatus, six and three being already complex meanings; and that Cayley and Sylvester have shown that the conception of

number (as represented by that word, and also by the signs 3, 6, and so on) embodies in itself a certain proposition, upon the repetition of which the whole science of arithmetic is based. Having illustrated this by reference to counting by the fingers, and the various mental results derived from it, and commented on what is the real meaning of groups of "distinct things," which he explained by referring to the ultimate atoms of chemistry, and the molecules of water, he said that, so long as our experience consists of things, we may build out of it the conceptions of number; but the nature and connection of these conceptions is determined by the primary sensation of things as individuals. After alluding to an objection to Herbert Spencer's "realism," Professor Clifford adverted to an important step in the theory of sensation, made by Helmholtz, who clearly showed that the special nerves of the senses have not absolutely special functions of transmitting their particular sensations as a whole, but that this difference consisted in the various ways of combining together the same elementary nerve-message; thus the presence of a picture on the retina involves the commotion of a certain number of grey corpuscles, the selection of which and the amount of excitement given to each are determined by the picture. The Professor next proceeded to consider the opinions of various philosophers, including the doctrine termed "idealism," held by Berkeley and others, that the essence of things consists in our perceiving them; the association theory propounded by Mill; and the scientific method advanced by Spencer, who combines the analysis of both mental and nerve action, who regards idealism from a physiological point of view, and who endeavours to defend realism on idealistic grounds, which Mr. Clifford considers hopeless. Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, on the other hand, has advanced still further in the direction of Berkeley and Hume. In respect to the differences as to whether our real knowledge is derived from external experience (from messages, and not from imagination), Mr. Clifford gave a physical explanation of our believing in the uniformity of the order of Nature, and our acting upon it as if it were true; adding that Nature is selecting for survival those individuals and races who act as if she were uniform, and hence the gradual spread of that belief over the civilised world. In concluding, he expressed his own opinion that the problem which could not be solved by the idealistic theory was explicable when conjoined with the theory of evolution, by which evidence may be obtained that the simplest mental change goes on always with the simplest material change, whether in the brain or not.

DEVELOPMENT OF LIVING THINGS.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his tenth lecture, on Tuesday last, began the consideration of the Forces and Motions concerned in the origin, growth, and maintenance of living things. He compared the lines of plant and animal life to the letter V. The lines are united below; living forms, such as Bacterium and Protameba, occupy a neutral ground; but as we ascend the scale the lines become more and more divergent. The lower forms of both are comparatively simple; the higher forms are excessively complex. The simplest forms of life consist of protoplasm, also termed bioplasm or germinal matter. The young yeast plant is at first merely a particle of protoplasm, in which a nucleus afterwards appears, and which becomes inclosed in an envelope of cellulose, sometimes termed periplastic, or periplasmic, or formed material. Such a body constitutes a true cell; and of such cells, with their modifications and varied arrangements, the most complex plants consist. The forms of animal life were next studied, and a sketch was given of typical forms shown in beautiful diagrams taken from different points in the scale, commencing with the lowest; the increase in the complexity of structure, and the gradual appearance of the digestive, circulatory, respiratory, and nervous systems being noticed.

At the next Friday meeting Professor W. K. Clifford will give a discourse on the Meaning of Force and Energy.

Dr. Bence Jones, the honorary secretary of the Royal Institution, having resigned, in consequence of ill-health, a subscription has been opened among the members to obtain a bust of him, by Woolner, to be placed in the institution, in recognition of his earnest promotion of original research, and his unwearied devotion to the duties of his office.

CLOSE OF THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.

The great strike in South Wales is at an end. On Monday the Dowlais miners determined to make peace for themselves, and accordingly sent a deputation to Mr. Menelaus. He offered them the same terms as had been accepted at Ebbw Vale—10 per cent reduction till the 24th inst., and then the December rate. This was gladly closed with, and the Dowlais pits started again on Tuesday. Settlements took place on Tuesday between Mr. Crawshaw, of Cyfarthen, and his workmen, and between Mr. Fothergill's manager at Plymouth ironworks and his workmen, colliers, and miners. In both cases deputations waited upon the employers, and offered to resume work immediately upon the Dowlais terms, which offer was accepted. The men afterwards held a mass meeting, at which resolutions in favour of immediate work were passed, and work will accordingly be resumed by from 10,000 to 15,000 workmen in Merthyr to-day. There were great rejoicings; bands paraded the town and cannons were fired. The strike is now virtually ended, as only one or two small works remain to be settled with.

Unpleasant news comes, however, from another quarter. On Monday the board of conciliation met at Wolverhampton to adjust a scale of wages to take effect when the present agreement expires, at the end of this month. The masters stated that they could offer no advance on the current rate—12s. 6d. per ton—which is the highest that has ever been paid for puddling. The representatives of the men answered that they could not recommend the acceptance of such terms. After a long discussion, the men were invited to make a proposition on their side, and in view of this the meeting was adjourned for a week.

An exciting riot has occurred at the mining village of Portobello, near Wolverhampton, where the English and Welsh miners do not appear to fraternise well with their Irish associates. About three thousand men engaged in the mêlée, and some serious wounds have been inflicted.

Mr. Alfred Power, Vice-President of the Local Government Board, Ireland, is to be made a Knight Companion of the Bath.

Mr. C. Rivers Wilson, of the Treasury, has been appointed Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Spearman, who has resigned.

Peersages of the United Kingdom are to be conferred on the Earl of Normanton and Sir R. A. Shafto Adair, Bart. Lord Portman has been created a Viscount for his services during thirty-five years in the management of the Duchy of Cornwall. Lord Portman has also been a member of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster for more than twenty-six years, and has completed fifty years of Parliamentary life.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

We gave, last week, an outline of Mr. Gye's arrangements for the approaching season of the Royal Italian Opera, and are now enabled to give a similar analysis of Mr. Mapleson's prospectus, just issued, for Her Majesty's Opera.

Again this establishment finds a home, as during several past seasons, in Drury-Lane Theatre, which will reopen for operatic performances on April 15.

The list of vocalists offers the names of several established favourites who have been for a longer or shorter period identified with Her Majesty's Opera. First must be specified Mdlle. Titiens, who will repeat some of her unrivalled performances in heroic and tragic opera, including the characters of Valentina, in "Les Huguenots;" Leonora, in "Fidelio;" Anne Boleyn, in "Anna Bolena;" Donna Anna, in "Don Giovanni;" and others; adding thereto the part of Leonora in "La Favorita," in which she will appear for the first time. Madame Christine Nilsson will return, and will doubtless prove one of the main attractions of the season, in repetitions of several favourite characters; being also announced for an entirely new one—that of Edith Plantagenet, in an opera left in manuscript by the late M. W. Balfe. This work, entitled "The Talisman," was composed to an English libretto written by Mr. Arthur Mathison, and founded on Scott's well-known romance. The Italian version has been adapted by Signor Zaffira. Much interest will be felt in the production of the last stage composition of a composer who was long universally popular.

Mdlle. Kellogg—the American prima donna—is to reappear, as will Mdlle. Irma di Murska, after an absence of two years. Madame Trebelli-Bettini continues that co-operation which has long proved so valuable in contralto parts; other re-engagements being those of Mdlles. Marie Roze, Carlotta Grossi, and Bauermeister. New appearances are to be made by Mdlles. Alwina Valleria, Ostava Torriani, and Justine Macvitz.

Signor Campanini, who made so successful a début here last season, will return; another leading tenor being that established favourite, Signor Mongini. To these will be added Signor Fancelli, who is also favourably remembered. In this division first appearances are promised for Signori Aramburo and Cantoni; from the former of whom much is evidently expected, as he is announced for Fernando in "La Favorita," among other important parts. The company in this department is completed, as before, by those useful artists Signori Rinaldini and Sinigaglia.

The list of baritones and basses includes the familiar and welcome names of Signori Mendioroz, Agnesi, and Borella, with that of Signor Rota, an acquisition of last season, who justified his position. In subordinate degrees, Signori Casaboni and Zoboli will again prove serviceable coadjutors.

No less than six baritones or basses are promised to make their first appearance. These are Signori Collini, Del Puente, Pro, Campobello, Castelmari, and Medini.

As to works, Mr. Mapleson promises little that is new; the one absolute novelty has already been referred to. The Italian version of Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées," produced last season, is only promised conditionally, "if the other important arrangements will permit."

Sir Michael Costa continues to occupy the post of conductor, as does M. Sainanton that of principal violin and soloist. Some changes and substitutions have been made in the orchestral engagements, whether with advantage remains to be judged of hereafter. The chorus is said to have been largely reinforced; Mdlle. Blanche Ricois is the principal dancer, Signor Li Calsi is "maestro al piano," Mr. F. Cowen assistant accompanist, Mr. Willing organist; and other offices seem to be well appropriated.

The admirable singing of the Russian prima donna, Madame Lavrowska at once attracted special attention on her recent début at the Monday Popular Concerts, as noticed at the time. The impression then produced was confirmed and enhanced by her subsequent performances at the Crystal Palace, and at Madame Schumann's second recital last week. The fine voice, artistic style, and versatility of this excellent artist were again notably manifested at the evening concert given by her at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, when she sang, in each instance splendidly, the scena, "Che farò," from Gluck's "Orfeo;" three characteristic Russian airs (one encored); Handel's air, "Dove sei" (from his opera "Rodelinda"); Schumann's lied, "Ich grolle nicht" (encored, and replaced by Schubert's "Der Tod und das Mädchen"); and the brindisi, "Il segreto," from "Lucrezia Borgia." It is to be regretted that Madame Lavrowska's visit here has been so brief, and that this was her last appearance. Her great and genuine success, however, will doubtless lead to her return.

The Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts are approaching the close of their seventeenth season, the twentieth of the present series of performances having taken place last week, when Herr Joachim played his "Hungarian concerto," an elaborate composition of which we have before spoken in reference to its performance by the composer, who again displayed all that grandeur of tone and style, brilliant execution, and mastery over mechanical difficulties, in the combination of which he is without an equal. Herr Joachim also played two movements of Bach's fifth sonata for violin alone. The symphony on Saturday was that by Mozart known as the "Parisian," from its having been produced in the French capital during the composer's stay there in 1778. It had before been given at the Crystal Palace; but on this occasion the middle movement was replaced, for the first time here, by a graceful "Andante," supposed to have been written by Mozart for a second performance of the work. Beethoven's overture to "Coriolan" and Auber's to "Les Diamans de la Couronne" completed the list of orchestral pieces. The vocalists were Madame Corani and Mr. Cummings, the former of whom sang Leonora's great scena from "Fidelio" and Schumann's song, "The Noblest," and the latter, Mr. Henry Smart's effective recitative and air, "The Moonlight Glitters," and a graceful song, "Je n'ai besoin," from Cherubini's "Anacreon" (with Corno Inglese solo cleverly played by M. Dubrucq). The two last-named pieces were introduced for the first time. A new series of performances of operas in English has been commenced this week.

As stated last week, the closing evening performance of the season of the London Ballad Concerts took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Sims Reeves sang for the first time since his recent indisposition. A morning performance is to be given on Monday next; and a special Ballad Concert, also at St. James's Hall, is announced by Mr. Reeves and Mr. Santley for Wednesday evening, for the benefit of "their old and esteemed brother-artist, Mr. J. L. Hatton," who has long officiated as conductor and accompanist at these concerts.

Madame Schumann was again, this week, the pianist at the Monday Popular Concerts—her performances on this occasion having been two ballads by Brahms, a prelude and fugue by Bach, a movement from Kirchner's "Album Leaves," and the pianoforte part of Robert Schumann's fine quintet with stringed instruments. In all these the great pianist displayed her best

powers. The quartets were Beethoven's elaborate op. 132 in C sharp minor and Haydn's in E flat (op. 33)—both finely played by Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Strauss, and Signor Piatti. Mr. E. Lloyd was the vocalist and Sir J. Benedict conducted.

Miss Berry Greening's annual Irish Ballad Concert took place, as usual, on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, at Exeter Hall. Madame Florence Lancia, Mr. Santley, and other eminent artists contributed to the success of the performances—Mr. Sims Reeves having been prevented by continued hoarseness from attending.

Mr. Charles Hallé's Manchester concerts were brought to a triumphant close last week by the production of Bach's "Passion-Music" (St. Matthew). The principal vocal solos were rendered by Mesdames Alvsleben and Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The chorus-singing, judging by the local accounts, was of a very superior order, its efficiency in this difficult music being largely attributed to the previous superintending care of Mr. E. Hecht. The sublime work appears to have produced a strong impression on the Manchester audience.

Of the opening concert of the sixty-first season of the Philharmonic Society, and of Herr Pauer's first lecture "On the History of the Oratorio," we must speak next week.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Prince Arthur, who only left Dover on Monday, after his return from the Continent, presided, in the evening, at the ninetieth anniversary festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, at Willis's Rooms. In accordance with the custom generally observed by the guests, his Royal Highness—who wore the ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick—had a bunch of shamrock in his button-hole. In proposing success to the society, the Prince made an earnest appeal on behalf of its funds. The treasurer announced contributions to the amount of £755, of which her Majesty had given £105 and Prince Arthur £30. Among the supporters of his Royal Highness were the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Dartrey, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Courtown, the Earl of Yarmouth, Lord Dunsany, and several members of Parliament.

At the Cannon-street Hotel a Home-Rule meeting was held, followed by a concert and ball. Sir George Bowyer occupied the chair, supported by Mr. Delahunty, M.P., Mr. John Martin, M.P., Mr. Baxter Langley, and others.

The day was commemorated at Exeter Hall by a concert composed entirely of Irish melodies.

A pastoral letter from Archbishop Manning was read on Sunday in the Roman Catholic places of worship in the diocese of Westminster, in which the Archbishop counselled the observance of St. Patrick's Day in sobriety and with devotion, and warned the faithful against the abuse of intoxicating liquors; and the number of charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct arising out of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day was this year much less than usual.

All the reports which have been received from Ireland state that the celebration of St. Patrick's Day passed off quietly. The ball in Dublin Castle was attended by a very numerous company.

The day passed off peaceably in Liverpool, the evening demonstrations having been confined to concerts and balls for charitable and national objects.

At the celebration in Glasgow Mr. Blennerhassett, M.P. for Kerry, advocated Home Rule, urging that its necessity was demonstrated by the recent defeat of the Government.

ADULTERATIONS OF FOOD.

Dr. Thomas Stevenson, medical officer of health and analyst for St. Pancras, has, under the authority of the vestry, been engaged in analysing articles of food under the provisions of the Adulteration of Food Act, &c., 1872, and in twenty-seven samples of bread purchased by the inspectors he found five adulterated with alum only. In none of the samples of tea did he find any adulteration.

St. Luke's vestry has taken the lead in testing the practical value of the Act. Its first case was against a grocer in Central-street, whose "noted mixture" at eightpence a pound was discovered by the local analyst, Dr. Pavy, to consist of iron filings and clippings, woody fibre, gritty matter, and other nondescript substances. The counsel for the accused took exception to Dr. Pavy's certificate as not being in accordance with the Act. It did not state whether the article was so adulterated as to be injurious to health. Mr. Barker has taken time to consider the objection. Other cases were adjourned, on the same ground.

By an analysis made by order of the superintendent of police at Dundee it appears that out of eighteen samples of tea, some of them purchased from the largest tea warehouses in Dundee, there was not one sample among them which was not more or less adulterated with Prussian blue, blacklead, starch, turmeric, carbonate of lime, china clay, and terra alba, or one or more of these articles. Out of five samples of coffee there was not a pure sample, but all were mixed with chicory. Of four samples of cocoa there was no sample unmixed with starch and sugar. Of four samples of flour none were pure, all being more or less mixed with alum. Of four samples of bread none were unmixed with alum. Of four samples of butter none were unadulterated, all being more or less mixed with fat. They are, however, in Dundee better off than most people as regards their beer and wine. All the samples of claret, port, sherry, porter, bitter ale, sweet rum, and brandy were found free from adulteration.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be called to the Privy Council, in recognition of much good work done in his present and other offices.

The Salford Town Council instructed the building committee of their body on Saturday to spend upwards of £61,000 in sewerage works.

The General Commanding-in-Chief at Devonport has received an official intimation from the Horse Guards to the effect that the autumn manoeuvres will this year be held on Dartmoor, in the district of Blackdown, near Tavistock, Little Haldon, Bridford, and Ashburton. The two divisions of troops will consist of 10,000 regular and reserve troops and 3000 troop-horses. There will be four regiments of cavalry, two batteries of horse artillery, four field batteries, nine regiments of infantry besides Royal Engineers, pontoon-train, and seven regiments of auxiliary forces.—The report of the Commander-in-Chief upon the autumn manoeuvres of last year has been published, and is highly favourable as regards the general conduct of the troops and their increased efficiency in the discharge of their duties. In most respects a great improvement is manifested compared with the first manoeuvres in Hampshire. Upon certain points, however, his Royal Highness is adversely critical, particularly with reference to the undue ardour of officers in permitting opposing bodies of men to come too closely in contact.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. H. T. L. CORRY, M.P.



MR. S. PLIMSOLL, M.P.



SCULPTURE FROM THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS.



EXCAVATIONS AT EPHESUS ON THE SITE OF THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.

THE TEMPLE AT EPHEBUS.

"Great is Diana of the Ephesians," cried the people of that city, stirred up by Demetrius the silversmith against the Apostle Paul, with his Macedonian friends Gaius and Aristarchus, when they declared the one true God and the saving faith in Christ. The temple of Diana there, which was built by contributions from the different States and commercial cities of Greek Asia, to form a monumental centre of their concord and alliance, was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Strabo distinguishes three forms of the temple: the original, begun in the sixth century B.C., of which he names Chersiphron as the architect; the enlargement of this, by an architect not named; the reconstruction, after ruin or damage by the incendiary of Herostratus, and with enhanced beauty, by an architect whom he reports as the Cheirocrates or Deinostrates who laid out Alexandria. On the other hand, it is related that the temple was in process of completion when Alexander passed into Asia, B.C. 334, in succession to one that had been set on fire on the very night of his birth, B.C. 356. There had been another conflagration of the temple, sixty years before, in B.C. 399, the year of the death of Socrates. Alexander offered, we are told, but in vain, to defray all expenses, on condition of being allowed to inscribe it as his dedication. This coveted honour was conceded for the Temple of Athene at Priene; and the stone that bears what is almost equivalent to the autograph of the great Macedonian is now to be seen in the British Museum, presented by the Society of Dilettanti, among other produce of their recent excavations. Strabo states that the Temple of Ephesus in his day was an improved reconstruction—was, in fact, this reconstruction of that burnt by Herostratus. But Pliny says that the temple—which evidently to him is one and the same through all its transformations—was in course of building 220 years; which, reckoned back, carry us from the date of Alexander's visit, and its final embellishments, to the time of Croesus, King of Lydia, a distinctly marked epoch in its history, inasmuch as we learn from Herodotus that he contributed some columns. Pliny is supported by Vitruvius, who speaks of the existing Ephesian temple as commenced by Chersiphron of Gnossus and his son Metagenes, and only completed by a Demetrius and Peonius of Ephesus. It is a subject upon which there is much difference of opinion among the learned.

Since May, 1869, when Mr. J. T. Wood discovered the site of the temple among the ruins of that magnificent city, excavations have been diligently continued, under his personal direction, which have gone far to show the exact plan and architectural features. The building is now proved to be octastyle—that is, having eight columns in front. It has eighteen columns at the sides, and the intercolumniations of the latter are chiefly three diameters, making the temple diastyle. The statement of Pliny as to its having had one hundred columns (externally) is correct, and twenty-seven of these may have been, as Pliny asserts they were, the contributions of kings. Of the position of the thirty-six columns *celatae* (sculptured columns) we shall, no doubt, obtain further proof before the excavations are completed. There may have been eighteen in front and eighteen in rear. Mr. Wood has found ten or twelve large fragments of these at the western extremity of the building, but no trace of them at the eastern extremity. Allowing for the projection of the sculpture on these columns, which, in the fragments lately found, is as much as 13 in., the diameter of the columns was about 5 ft. 10 in. The dimensions of the temple given by Pliny—viz., 220 ft. by 425 ft., were evidently intended to apply to the raised platform upon which the temple was built. The actual width of the platform, measured at the lowermost step, was 238 ft. 3½ in. English. The evidence as to its length is not at present so conclusive. The dimensions of the temple itself from plinth to plinth, "out to out," are 163 ft. 9½ in. by 308 ft. 4 in. The height of the platform was 9 ft. 5½ in. The interior appears to have been adorned with two tiers of elliptical columns, Ionic and Corinthian, fragments of these having been found near the walls of the cella. The excavations are now going on with a large number of workmen, and before the termination of the season we hope we shall have some interesting intelligence for our readers. A View of the excavations, shown in our Engraving, is furnished by a sketch from the pencil of Captain S. P. Oliver, R.A., who lately visited the ruins of Ephesus. Some of the portions of sculptured columns, sent home by Mr. Wood, are in the British Museum.

THE DUTCH ROYAL SOCIETY.

The Royal Society of Sciences in Holland was established in 1752. The number of its members is limited to sixty native and sixty foreign, chosen for their scientific or literary attainments. The English members are Davidson, Davis, Hooker, Kirkman, Lyell, Owen, Sorby, Tyndall, and Wheatstone. These native and foreign members pay no contribution; but the directors, wealthy gentlemen of Holland, subscribe for the yearly expenses. The activity of the society is shown by the publication of a journal in the French language; by the maintenance of a central bureau for the transmission and exchange of foreign books, on the same principle as that of the American Smithsonian institution; and by the offer of gold medals, each of the value of about £12, with the addition of the same sum in money, for the best essays on a number of subjects specified in a list published annually. At the present time about twenty such medals and premiums are offered. Besides these, the society in 1869 resolved to found two new gold medals, of the intrinsic value of 500 gulden (about 40 gs.), one to bear the likeness of Huygens, and the other that of Boerhaave. These medals will be given alternately, one every two years, to a learned man, in the country or abroad, who shall be thought by the society to have made himself particularly meritorious during the last twenty years in a fixed subdivision of the mathematical and physical sciences by his researches, discoveries, or inventions. The Huygens medal was fixed to be assigned in 1870 to the branch

of physics, in 1874 to that of chemistry, in 1878 to that of astronomy, in 1882 to that of pure and applied mathematics. The Boerhaave medal was fixed to be assigned in 1872 to the branch of geology and mineralogy, in 1876 to that of botany, in 1880 to zoology, in 1884 to physiology, and in 1888 to anthropology. The same order will then be repeated, so that a medal will be given for each of the ten branches every twenty years. The first Huygens medal was awarded to Herr R. J. E. Clausius, of Bonn, author of the mechanical theory of heat; and the first Boerhaave medal was recently presented to Mr. H. C. Sorby, of Sheffield, for his microscopic researches in geology and mineralogy. Since this medal is one of the finest ever bestowed by any foreign society on an Englishman, both in weight and as a work of art, we give engravings of the two sides, of the actual size, copied from photographs which have been placed in our hands. The dies were cut by the renowned academian die-sinker, J. Elion. The portrait of Boerhaave was copied from an oil-painting by Troost, now in the Academy at Leyden.

MR. S. PLIMSOLL, M.P.

The earnestness and boldness of this gentleman in his advocacy of the cause of the merchant sailors, whose lives are too often endangered by the use of unseaworthy, badly-equipped, and overladen ships, have made him very popular since the Session of Parliament began. He published, at the commencement of this year (through Messrs. Virtue and Co.), a volume entitled "Our Seamen: An Appeal," which contains a plain but emphatic statement of the case, with a complete set of illustrations. These are drawings to show the construction and repairs of vessels, and the methods of loading; photographs of defective parts, and facsimile copies of documents belonging to shipping, and to marine insurance business. On Tuesday, the 5th inst., he moved in the House of Commons for a Royal Commission of Inquiry; when, in an impressive speech, he related the facts which had come to his knowledge, and showed the number of wrecks and the great loss of life, probably occasioned by such malpractices as he sought to prevent. The motion was seconded by Sir John Pakington, and was substantially accepted by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, on behalf of the Government; but Mr. Plimsoll desires, not staying redress for the report of the Royal Commission, to get a law

thing to be carefully kept secret from all my old friends. In a word, I considered it only less degrading than spurning upon friends or borrowing what I saw no chance of ever being able to pay.

"Now, what did I see there? I found the workmen considerate for each other. I found that they would go out, those who were out of employment, day after day, and patiently trudge miles and miles seeking employment, returning night after night, unsuccessful and dispirited, only, however, to sally out the following morning with renewed determination. They would walk incredibly long distances, to places where they heard of a job of work, and this not for a few days, but for many, many days. And I have seen such a man sit down wearily by the fire (we had a common room for sitting, and cooking, and everything), with a hungry, despondent look. He had not tasted food all day; and he was accosted by another, scarcely less poor than himself, with 'Here, mate, get this into thee,' handing him at the same time a piece of bread and some cold meat, and afterwards some coffee; and adding, 'Better luck to-morrow! Keep up your pecker!' And all this without any idea that they were practising the most splendid patience, fortitude, courage, and generosity I had ever seen. You would hear them talk of absent wife and children sometimes (these in a distant workhouse, for trade was very bad then) with expressions of affection, and the hope of seeing them again soon, although the one was irreverently alluded to as 'my old woman,' and the latter as 'the kids.'

"I very soon got rid of miserable self-pity there, and came to reflect that Dr. Livingstone would probably be thankful for good wheaten bread; and if the bed was of flock and hay, and the sheets of cotton, that better men than I in the Crimea (the war was going on then) would think themselves very lucky to have as good. And then, too, I began to reflect that, when you come to think of it, such as these men were, so were the vast majority of the working classes; that the idle and drunken we see about public-houses are but a small minority of them, made to appear more because all public-houses are put in such places; that the great bulk are at home; for the man who has to be at work at six in the morning can't stay up at night—he is in bed early, and is as I found my fellow-inmates. Now, just consider; do you not—unconsciously, it may well be—still do you not sometimes, in thinking of working men, picture them as those, few though they be, you see late at night about

public-houses? Do you not think of those, not exclusively perhaps, but rather more than of the ninety-and-nine who are at home with their families, recruiting their strength for the morrow's work?

"Well, it was impossible to indulge self-pity in circumstances like these; and, conscious of the genuine manhood all around me, I set to work again. For what might not be done with youth and health? And, simply by preparing myself rather more thoroughly for my business than had previously been considered necessary, I was soon strong enough to live more in accordance with my previous life, and am now able to speak a true word for the genuine men I left behind, simply because my dear parents had given me greater advantages than these men had had.

"But I did not leave all at once. I wanted to learn the lesson well; and, though I went reluctantly, I remained voluntarily, because the kindly feelings I took with me had changed into hearty respect and admiration; and I was busy thinking, for some things I thought I knew before appeared in a new and different aspect."

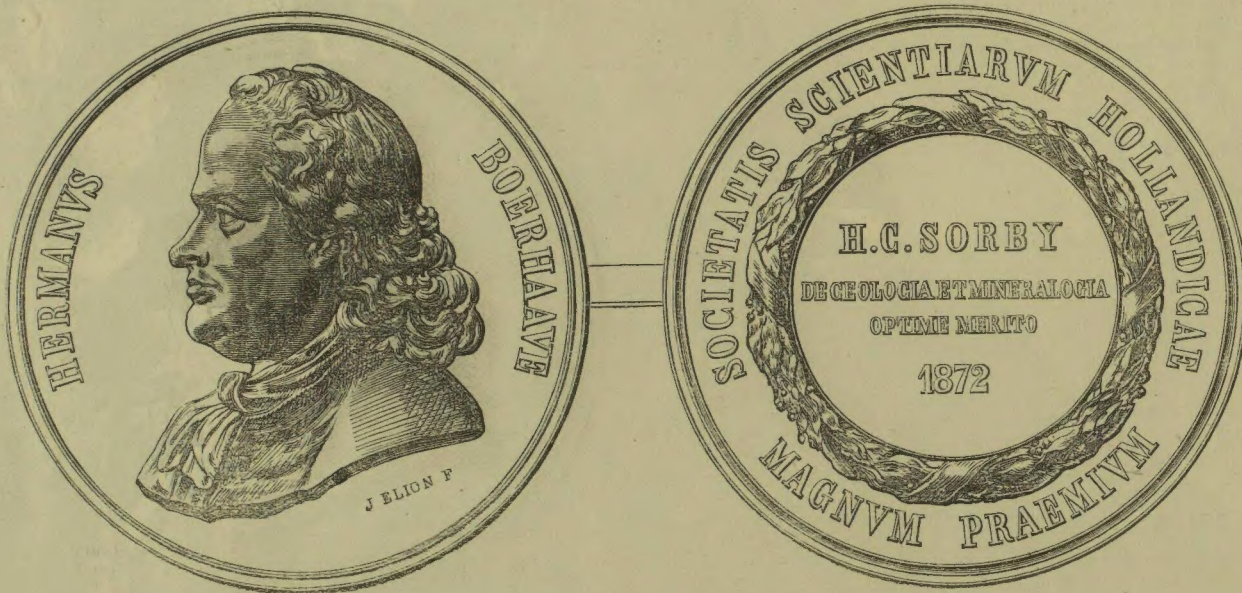
THE RIGHT HON. MR. CORRY.

The death of this gentleman, who had been a member of Parliament forty-six years, and was once a Cabinet Minister, has been announced in our Journal. Mr. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry was born in Dublin, in 1803, the second son of Somerset, second Earl of Belmore, in the Peerage of Ireland. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, entered Parliament at the general election of 1826 as member for the county of Tyrone, in the Conservative or Tory interest, and held his seat from that date without interruption down to his decease. He was a Junior Lord of the Admiralty, in Sir Robert Peel's second Administration, from 1841 to 1845, and afterwards became Secretary to the Admiralty, but retired with his party. He resumed the same office, in 1858-9, under Lord Derby. Under Lord Derby's last Administration, in 1866-7, he held office again as Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and in 1867-8, under Lord Derby and afterwards under Mr. Disraeli, as First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. He married, in 1830, Lady Harriet Anne Ashley, sister of the present Earl of Shaftesbury, but was left a widower in March, 1868.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins.

Meetings of electors have been held in many parts of the country, in view of the anticipated dissolution of Parliament.

Colonel Hogg, M.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, entertained his colleagues on the board and a distinguished party of other guests, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday last. Amongst the speakers in connection with the various toasts were General Sir W. Codrington, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P., the Earl of Devon, Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and the Lord Mayor. Mr. Ayrton maintained that the Board of Works was not a mere local institution, but the germ of a municipal government for the whole metropolis.—At the meeting of the board yesterday week it was announced that the whole of the new loan of £1,800,000 was fully subscribed, at an average price of £95 11s. 10d. per cent.—The board has received a report from its engineer, Mr. Bazalgette, on the contour and gradients of the proposed approach to the Embankment from Charing-cross, as distinctly favours the Northumberland House approach, as compared with the curvilinear route advocated by the late Sir James Pennethorne.



BOERHAAVE PRIZE MEDAL OF THE DUTCH ROYAL SOCIETY.

passed this Session for the prohibition at least of overloading. He addressed a Leeds religious congregation upon this subject last Sunday. An association with local branches is being formed to promote the object.

The portrait of Mr. Plimsoll, which we present, is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company. His biography must be short. He was born at Bristol in 1824, being a son of Mr. Thomas Plimsoll, of Plymouth, and afterwards of Sheffield; his mother was a daughter of Mr. Josias Willing, of Plymouth, Devon. He was educated privately by Dr. Eadon. He has been engaged in mercantile business all his life, and is now, we believe, chiefly concerned in the coal trade, upon which subject he has written pamphlets. He was one of the honorary secretaries to the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1857 he married a daughter of Hugh Railton, Esq., of Staindrop, Northumberland. In 1865 Mr. Plimsoll was an unsuccessful candidate for Derby, but was elected M.P. for that city in 1868.

The volume recently published by Mr. Plimsoll, "Our Seamen: An Appeal," contains the following characteristic passage, which may fitly accompany his portrait:—

"I may tell you why I feel so strongly on their behalf. If the lives of nearly a thousand of our ministers of religion, of our lawyers, of our doctors, or of our public men were sacrificed every year to what a Government officer calls 'a homicidal system' of most culpable neglect, what would be said? All England would ring with indignation at the outrage; yet I venture to say—and I say it conscientiously, believing it to be true—that any thousand of what are called 'the working classes' are as worthy of respect and affection as any of these. If honesty, if strong aversion to idleness, if tenderness to wife and children, if generosity to one another in adversity, and if splendid courage are claims to respect, I am not sure that, taking them as a whole, you can find these moral qualities in equal degree in any other class.

"You may doubt this. I should once have done so myself; but I have shared their lot; I have lived with them. For months and months I lived in one of the model lodging-houses established mainly by the efforts of Lord Shaftesbury—there is one in Fetter-lane, another in Hatton-garden, and, indeed, they are scattered all over London. I went there simply because I could not afford a better lodging. I have had to make 7s. 9½d. (3s. of which I paid for my lodging) last me a whole week, and I did it. It is astonishing how little you can live on when you divest yourself of all fancied needs. I had plenty of good wheaten bread to eat all the week, and the half of a herring for a relish (less will do if you can't afford half, for it is a splendid fish), and good coffee to drink; and I know how much, or rather how little, roast mutton you can get for twopenny, for your Sunday's dinner. Don't suppose I went there from choice; I went of strong necessity (and this was promotion, too), and I went with strong shrinking, with a sense of suffering great humiliation, regarding my being there as a

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF CARNWATH.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Hew Dalzell, ninth Earl of Carnwath, in the Peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, died, at Harrow School, of measles, on the 13th instant. His Lordship, who had not quite completed his fifteenth year, was only child of Thomas Henry, eighth Earl of Carnwath, by Isabella Eliza, his second wife, daughter of Colonel Eardley Wilmot and widow of J. H. Lecky, Esq.; and succeeded to the earldom, at the decease of his father, Dec. 14, 1867. The title of Carnwath, forfeited by the sixth Earl on account of his participation in the rising of 1715, was restored by Act of Parliament, May 26, 1826, to Lieutenant-General Robert Alexander Dalzell, grandfather of the nobleman whose death we record; and it now devolves on his Lordship's uncle, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Alexander Dalzell.



THE DOWAGER LADY BROMLEY.

Anne Dowager Lady Bromley died, on the 6th inst., at 58, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged eighty-six. She was daughter and coheir of Daniel Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, in the county of Westmorland, by Sarah, his second wife, daughter and heiress of Samuel Harper, Esq., of Heath. She married, June 8, 1812, Admiral Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart., of Stoke Hall, Notts, by whom she had a large family; the second, but eldest surviving, son being the present Sir Henry Bromley, Bart.

LADY ACTON.

Marianne, Dowager Lady Acton, died, on Saturday last, at Buckland, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The venerable lady was the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Joseph Edward Acton, in the service of the King of Naples, and Governor of Gaeta, by Eleanora, Countess Berg de Trips, of Dusseldorf, in Germany, sister of the late Princess of Hesse-Philippthal. She married, by dispensation of the Pope, her uncle, Sir John Francis Edward Acton, Bart., by whom, who died at Palermo in 1811, she had issue Ferdinand Richard Edward, father of the present Lord Acton; Charles Januarius Edward, late Cardinal St. Maria della Pace, who died in 1847; and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart., who died in 1850.

SIR R. K. ARBUTHNOT, BART.

Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, second Baronet, of Edinburgh, died suddenly, on the 4th inst., at Florence. He was born Sept. 9, 1801, the eldest son of Sir William Arbuthnot, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who was created a Baronet on the occasion of the banquet given to King George IV. on his Majesty's visit to Edinburgh in 1822. Sir Robert, who was educated at the High School of Edinburgh and at Haileybury, entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1820, and retired in 1847. He married, 1828, Anne, daughter of General Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, G.C.B., and in the following year succeeded his father in the baronetcy, which now devolves on his eldest son, the present Sir William Wedderburn Arbuthnot, late Major in the 8th Hussars.



ADMIRAL CRAIGIE.

Admiral Robert Craigie, who died on the 2nd inst., at the age of seventy-three, was second son of the late J. Craigie, Esq., of the ancient Scottish family of the Craiges of Kilgraston, Perthshire. He had been in the service more than sixty years, and had taken an active part in the suppression of the African slave trade, having liberated more than 2000 slaves. Subsequently he was employed in the administration of relief in Shetland during the famine from 1847 to 1852; and, on the outbreak of war with Russia in 1854, was appointed chairman of the transport board. He married Miss Grant, a niece of the late Sir W. Grant, Master of the Rolls.

CAPTAIN OF CLANRANALD.

Reginald George Macdonald, twenty-fifth Captain and Chief of Clanranald, died on the 11th inst., at his residence in Kensington. He was born in August, 1788, the eldest son of John Macdonald, Chief of Clanranald, Captain 22nd Dragoons, by Katharine, his first wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Macqueen, of Braxfield, Lord Justice Clerk; and was grandson of Ranald Macdonald, one of the most distinguished adherents of Prince Charles Edward, for whom he fought at Gladsmair, and was severely wounded at Culloden. The Chiefdom, the subject of this notice, sat in Parliamen. The 1812 to 1824 for Plympton, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Inverness-shire. He married, first, in 1812, Lady Caroline Anne, daughter of Richard, second Earl of Mount-Edgumbe; secondly, Ann, widow of Richard Barry Dunning, Lord Ashburton; and, thirdly, 1845, Elizabeth Rebecca Newman. By his first wife, who died, 1824, he had five daughters, and one son, Reginald John James George, Captain, R.N., now Captain of Clanranald.

THE REV. EVAN NEPEAN.

The Rev. Evan Nepean, Canon of Westminster, died at the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, on the 13th inst. He was born in 1800, the youngest son of the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. (so created in 1802), P.C., by Margaret, his wife, daughter of General William Skinner. Mr. Nepean, who was a Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, held the living of Heydon, Norfolk, and was minister of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, and Canon of Westminster. He married, in 1832, Anne, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner-Fust, of Hill Court, in the county of Gloucester, Dean of the Arches, by whom he leaves eight sons and six daughters. The funeral of Canon Nepean took place on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey.

The Cape mail reports an encounter in the Free State between some Basutos and a party of farmers, in which several persons were killed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

T. W. L. C. MALANY.—The first admits of an easy second solution, beginning 1. Q to Q sq (ch). The second can be solved in three moves, by 1. B to Q 4th, &c. The third can be solved in two moves, by 1. Q to K R 6th.

J. G. FINCH.—Why do you not number your problems? That of two moves is at last correct; that in four is still defective, as White can mate by 2. B to Q 8th, 3. B to R 4th, 4. B to K 3rd.

W. CRAWLEY.—We shall be glad to see the problems mentioned whenever it is convenient for you to send them.

C. J. P. D., Glasgow.—Your note is so illegible that we, unfortunately, fail to make out the meaning.

SENEX.—With much pleasure, though the search will necessarily occupy some time.

WALTER BUTLER.—In future please look twice before troubling yourself and us by writing. The move you propose White cannot make.

HEVQATE BUTLER, RUSSIA, and Others.—The suggested solution of Problem No. 1513 by 1. B to Q Kt 2nd shall be referred to the author of the composition.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1515 has been received from Ernest—Box and Cox—D. D.—J. E. B. R.—W. B. Wood—Schenck—J. J. Glasgow—Race Field—A. Wood—C. Minardière—Trial—Quousque tandem—Yelrom—East Marlen—W. Aman—W. Groux—W. Furnivall—W. Airey—J. A. Manning—Euclid—H. Fran of Lyons—Comte d'Orlingo—W. Butler—Talford—M. McIntyre—St. Clair—Beggars Bush Barracks, Dublin (signature unreadable)—A. W. Gilbert—W. S. R.—T. W. Canterbury—E. M.—Workman's Club—J. A. Leeming—E. Fran of Lyons—N. Rubin—Horace—F. N. of Mont—A. E. P.—W. V. G. D.—H. Clive Crooke—Felix—M. P.—Sigismund—Aurelian—M. G. E.—Percy—Try Again—B. A.—R. D.—Woodwich Infant—Charley.

THIRD LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE CORRECTLY SOLVED THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. XV.:—J. Yealand, South Russia—Cosmo of Florence—V. G.—Leo of Roma—D. P. F.—Daisie Lynhurst—Pastor, St. Remo—R. P. W.—Gentile—Petrarch and Laura—Kronstadt—Q. E. D.—Nimrod—F. P.—Carnac—S. de Bayeux—F. M. M., Alsace—T. W. of Roussillon—Berri—G. H.—Quentin—Caroline Schuberth of St. Rita.

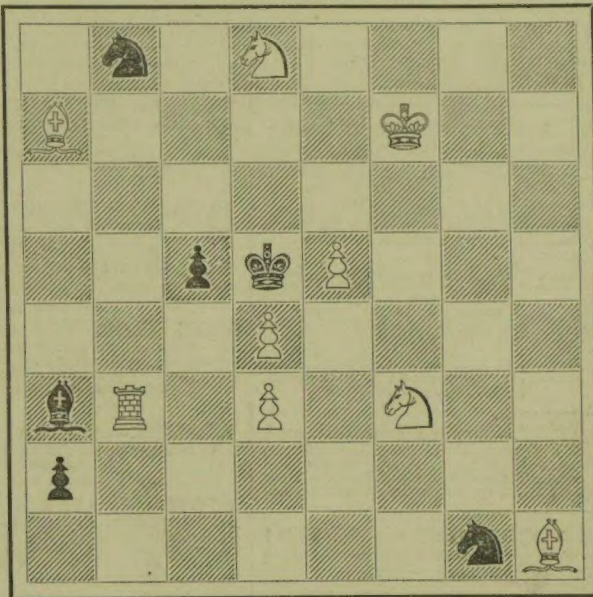
WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. R to Q B sq	Q takes Kt*	3. Gives mate.	Any move
2. K to Q sq	Any move.		

*1. If R takes R, then follow, 2. K to Q sq, and mate next move.

PROBLEM No. 1517.

By Mr. S. W. CASSERLEY.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN DUNDEE.

A lively Skirmish between Mr. G. B. FRASER and Mr. H. STIRLING.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Kt takes Kt (ch)	16. Q to Q 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	12. Kt takes Kt	17. Q to K 3rd (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 5th	13. B to K Kt 5th	18. Q to K 3rd
4. Kt takes P	Q takes K P (ch)	14. B to K R 5th (ch)	19. Q to K 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K 4th	15. R to K 3rd	20. P to Q 4th
6. B to K 2nd	Kt to K 4th		
This line of defence is not at all commendable.		Had he taken the Bishop, the following is a probable continuation:—	
7. Castles	Kt takes Kt (ch)	16. Q to K 3rd (ch)	P takes B
8. B takes Kt	Q to K R 5th	17. Q to K 3rd	P to K B 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q sq	18. R to K 3rd (ch)	Q takes R
10. R to K sq (ch)	Kt to K 2nd	19. Q takes B (ch), &c.	
11. Kt to Q 5th			

White has already an irresistible attack, and White gave mate in four moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Our next is an eccentric Affair lately played between Messrs. THOROLD, of Bath, and Mr. CHARLETON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Muzio Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. P takes P	P takes P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. Q to K 3rd	Kt to Kt sq
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	19. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	20. P takes Kt	B to Q B 3rd
5. Castles	P takes Kt	21. R takes P	Q to Kt 2nd
6. Q takes P	Q to K 2nd	22. Kt to K 4th	P to Q 4th
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. R to K B 7th	Q takes Q Kt P
8. Q takes P	Kt to Q sq	24. B takes B	Kt takes B
9. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q 3rd	25. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q sq
10. Q to K B 2nd	Q to K Kt 3rd	26. Q to K Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
11. B to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	27. K to R sq	Q to B 2nd
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd	28. Kt to K B 5th	Resigns.
13. P to Q 5th	B to Q 2nd		
14. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 3rd		
15. Q R to K sq	B to K 2nd		
16. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th		
17. P takes Q P			

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB AND CAMBRIDGE STAUNTON CHESS CLUB.—A match between these clubs (seven competitors on each side) is appointed to take place on Friday, the 28th inst., at the City of London Chess Club, 34, Milk-street, the members of that club having kindly lent their rooms for the purpose. As this is the first time the two Universities have played a match "across the board," an interesting event may be expected. In connection with this struggle, a Cambridge correspondent writes as follows:—"In view of the coming inter-University match, an amalgamation is contemplated between the Cambridge Staunton Club and the remaining members of the old University Club, which, since the departure of its strong players, Messrs. Waite, Skipworth, and Walker, has, for many years, existed only in name. The result of the union will be to confer on the Cambridge Staunton Club the character of a "University" society. It is, perhaps, needless to add that the competitors in the coming contest will be exclusively selected from the ranks of the ci-devant C.S.C. and that the new club has no intention of relinquishing the honour of association with the name of Mr. Staunton." The Cambridgeshire "team" in the match will be:

1. Ogden, of Magdalen.
2. Simon, of Caius (President).
3. Neville, of Sidney.
4. Keynes, of Trinity Hall.
5. Ball, of Trinity.
6. Davidson, of St. John's.
7. De Soyres, of Caius.

MATCH BETWEEN THE BRADFORD AND HALIFAX CHESS CLUBS.—A match between these clubs was played, a few days ago, which excited considerable interest. Eleven players were engaged on each side, and the contest lasted from four p.m. until eleven o'clock the same night, when victory was declared for Halifax, the following being the final score:—

Halifax	Bradford	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
..	..	13	10	1
..	..	10	13	1

STOURBRIDGE AND BIRMINGHAM CHESS CLUBS.—A contest between these clubs took place, on Saturday week last, at Stourbridge, and led to some excellent play. As will be seen from the subjoined score, the Stourbridge champions gained the day, but only by a single game:—

Stourbridge	Birmingham	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
..	..	10	9	2
..	..	9	10	2

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, Cumberland, has been proved at the Carlisle District Registry by Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, the son, the acting executor, the personality being sworn under £120,000. In addition to the provision made for his wife, Dame Charlotte Musgrave, by settlement, the testator gives her an annuity of £2000. All the real estate purchased by him is given to his said son, and the residue of his personal estate the testator bequeaths for division among all his children.

The will of William Merry, late of Highlands, in the parishes of Shirfield and Swallowfield, Wilts, was proved on the 10th inst. by Alfred Southby Crowdy, Abel Jenkins and Mrs. Henrietta Crowdy, the executors, the personality being sworn under £40,000. The testator directs his executors to set apart such a sum as will produce £23 per annum, to be paid to the schoolmistress or master of Grazeley; £20 per annum to be applied at Christmas in clothing for the school-children of Grazeley; £7 per annum to pay the insurance and repairs of the schoolhouse and cottage; and £40 per annum to be applied in the best way for the advantage of the poor of Grazeley. After the death of his widow the testator has left £3000 to the Royal Berks Hospital; £100 each to the Reading Dispensary; the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Old Kent-road; the School for the Blind, Lambeth; and the British and Foreign Bible Society; and £200 each to the Church Pastoral Aid Society and the Church Missionary Society.

The will of the Rev. Sir James Evans Philipps, Bart., Vicar of Osmington, Dorset, was proved, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Sir James Erasmus Philipps, Bart., the son, the sole executor, under £4000.

The will of Anthony Steuart Daniell, Esq., of Warrior-square, Hastings, was proved, on the 3rd inst., by Stanley Welbore Daniell (the son), Edward James Daniell, and James Le Geyt Daniell (the nephews), the executors, under £45,000. The dispositions of the will are wholly in favour of testator's children.

The will of James Milnes Gaskell, Esq., late of Thorne House, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, who died on Feb. 5, at No. 28, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, was proved, on the 8th inst., by Charles George Milnes Gaskell, the sole executor, the personal property being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths the bust of the Right Hon. George Canning and the half-length portrait of the same gentleman, after Sir Thomas Lawrence, to Lady Margaret Anne Beaumont; £100 each, free of duty, to Westgate Chapel, Wakefield, the Wakefield Dispensary and Clayton Hospital, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; and the residue of his personal property he gives to his son, the said C. G. M. Gaskell. The rest of his very long will is taken up with the settlement of his freehold estates, principally in favour of his said son, subject to portions for his daughters and younger son.

The will of William Baldock, formerly of Fernlea Chilworth, Southampton, but late of Brussels, was proved in London, on the 8th inst., under £20,000; the will of Robert Locke, of No. 3, Hyde Park-street, Paddington, was proved, on the 10th inst., under £25,000; and the will of Samuel Haycroft Lane, late of the Britannia Theatre, has been proved under £35,000.

The Dowager Empress Caroline of Austria leaves a fortune of eight million florins; and as to this her universal legatee is the Archduke Charles Louis. Besides the above sum, however, she has largely remembered the poor, having bequeathed 30,000 fl. to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul; 40,000 fl. to the Roman Catholic poor-schools of Vienna; 3000 fl. to the Society of Working Men at Vienna, to buy firewood and other necessities; 1000 fl. to the Infant School at Baden; 1000 fl. to School of Works of Charity at Vienna; 4000 fl. to an aged schoolmistress; 22,000 fl. to her beloved Convent of the Visitation, at Vienna; 3000 fl. to another convent of the same order at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol; 1000 fl. to each of two schools of the Sisters of the Order of St. Francis; 1000 fl. to the School of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at Vienna; 10,000 fl. to the Boys' School of Arts and Trades; and 1000 fl. to the Sisters of the Order of St. Elizabeth, at Vienna. The Empress adds that she would gladly have increased some of these legacies if she had been able, but that the rest of her disposable property had been left to other pious and charitable institutions.

The Maidstone Journal states that the late Mr. Julius Brenchley has left the whole of his magnificent collection of china, paintings, clocks, terra-cotta ornaments, and articles of vertu, which he collected during his residence abroad, to the Chillington House Museum, at Maidstone. He has also placed in the hands of trustees £5000 to form an endowment fund.

The treasurer of the Devonshire Hospital and Buxton Bath Charity has received an intimation from the executors that, under the will of Mrs. Robinson, of Elterwater Hall, beside, the residue of her personal estate, probably amounting to £200, has been bequeathed to the institution.

The late Sir Frederick Madden in his will directed that all his private journals from the year 1819 to the year 1872, both inclusive, a volume of letters relating to the catalogue of Holkham manuscripts, and several books bound in parchment and roan, and also some bundles of papers on various subjects, should be sent to the Bodleian library, fastened up in a box, within a week after his death, subject to the condition that the box be not opened until Jan. 1, 1920. The curators of the library have accepted the bequest.

The total amount of conscience-money received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last year was £7132 11s. 10d.

The result of the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Star of the Sea, off Holyhead, is that the captain's certificate has been suspended for three months.

The fifty-ninth annual meeting of the governors and supporters of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was held yesterday week, at the hospital, City-road, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Mr. C. L. Kemp, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that, including the ten patients remaining in the hospital on Jan. 1, 1872, the number of in-patients under treatment during the past year had been 156, of whom 133 had been discharged cured or materially benefited, 12 had died, and 11 had remained in the hospital. The number of out-patients under treatment during the year had been 4806. Owing to the number of beds in the hospital being totally inadequate to meet the ever-increasing number of deserving applicants for admission, the committee have arrived at the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to materially enlarge the hospital as early as possible. The cost of this enlargement and extra accommodation is estimated at £10,000. Towards this sum the committee have been able to set aside £1000 out of the income for the year, and they appeal to the friends of the hospital and the public for contributions to the building fund. The committee record with gratitude a fourth donation of £1000 from "W. P. D." for the general fund. The total income for the year amounted to £4045.

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